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# THE TIMES

No 64,132 MONDAY SEPTEMBER 23 1991 40p

## Injured boxer undergoes second brain operation

By Bill Frost and Michael Horsnell

MICHAEL WATSON, the middleweight boxer who received a severe head injury in a title fight on Saturday, underwent a second emergency operation last night after his condition deteriorated.

Watson, aged 26, spent 12 hours in a critical but stable condition on a life support system at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, before his condition gave further cause for concern. He was taken back to theatre where Peter Hamlyn, a consultant neurosurgeon, operated for the second time.

Mr Hamlyn said that the blow delivered by Watson's opponent, Chris Eubank, had led to the formation of a blood clot on the brain. After performing the first operation, an emergency craniotomy, he said: "Michael has had emergency surgery to remove the clot. He is still critical, on a life support machine in the intensive care unit, where he will remain probably for some days. At this stage it is very difficult to say what will be the outcome of this treatment. We are hopeful he will make a recovery, though I can make no real predictions for the future."

Last night, Catherine Francklow, senior sister at St Bartholomew's, said: "His condition deteriorated and he is at present undergoing further surgery to his injured brain. He will then return to the intensive care ward on a life support machine."

She appealed to boxing enthusiasts to stop telephoning the hospital for news because they were blocking the lines.

Friends and relatives of the boxer, including Zara Rhonda, mother of his two children, Jamilla, aged four, and Layla, aged three, spent the day at his bedside.

Chris Eubank yesterday expressed concern and admiration for his opponent. As he left a north London hospital where he had been admitted for tests after Saturday's fight, he said: "As far as I am concerned, all I care about is knowing his well-being. I basically want to say nothing until I understand his specific condition. I wish him a full and speedy recovery."

Eubank said that Watson was a great but underestimated fighter. "I have never been in the ring in my life with that type of relentless, fighting attitude and will-power."

Explaining suggestions he had made after the fight that Watson might have been on stimulants, Eubank said that he had been paying his adversary a compliment. "It was a way of saying the man had phenomenal strength. It was a way of complimenting him," he said.

Watson was carried from the ring at Tottenham football club's White Hart Lane ground, north London, after the fight was stopped in the 12th and final round of the WBO super-middleweight title bout. He had collapsed in his corner after a protracted onslaught by Eubank.

At first it was believed that Watson, like Eubank, was suffering from exhaustion. However, doctors at the North Middlesex hospital became anxious about his condition and transferred him to St Bartholomew's for brain function tests.

When the bout was stopped, scuffles broke out among spectators. A Scotland Yard spokesman said that a number of people were arrested as rival supporters fought by the roadside. A steward was reportedly hit over the head with a chair.

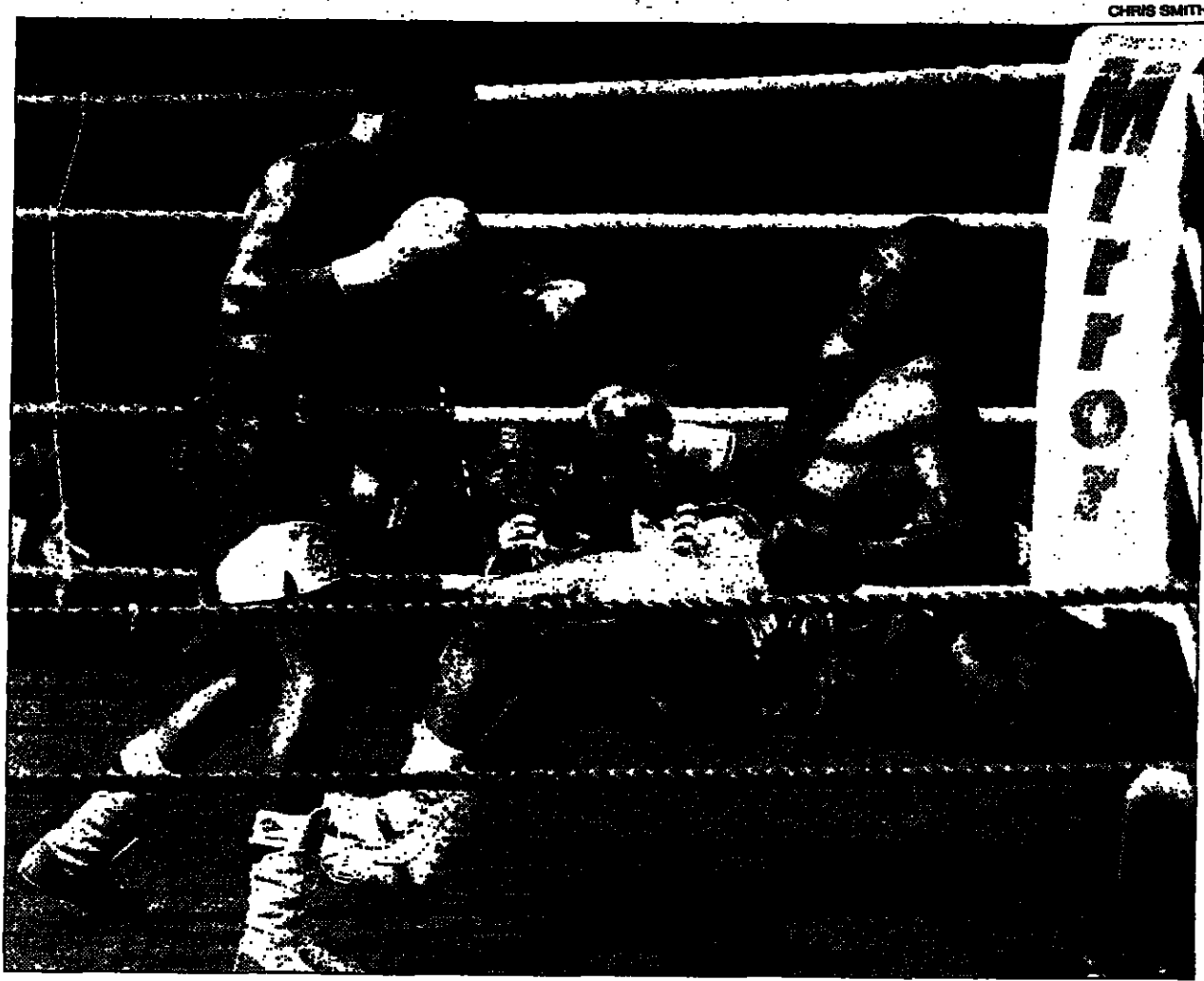
Once the seriousness of Watson's injuries became apparent yesterday, a Labour MP called for urgent legislation to ban professional boxing "once and for all". James Callaghan, who represents Heywood and Middleton, said: "It is a throwback to the days of gladiatorial contests. There is only one winner in professional boxing. I have never known a promoter suffering from punch-drunkness or brain damage."

Menzies Campbell, the Liberal Democrat spokesman on sport, called for a government enquiry into amateur and professional boxing. "Boxing is an ancient sport, but in modern-day Britain it jars the conscience of all who love sport. We must not allow the enthusiasm of young men to cause them to put their lives at risk," he said.

Frank Bruno, the former world heavyweight title challenger, said: "My prayers and thoughts are with Michael Watson. He is a good friend of mine. No nicer or braver man ever climbed into the ring."

Bruno, who last Friday had his boxing licence restored after evidence from eye specialists that he still needed surgery to repair retina damage, added: "We all know the risks involved in boxing and this is one of those sad things we all dread. Please God Michael will be all right."

'End barbarism', page 3  
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Final blow: Watson goes down under Eubank's right in the 11th round. The fight was stopped at the start of the 12th

## Serbs agree ceasefire but bombs still fall

From Christopher Walker in Zagreb and Tim Judah in Osijek

THE latest Yugoslav ceasefire brought a fragile calm to the fighting in the breakaway republic of Croatia last night, despite sporadic violations.

General Veljko Kadijevic, the federal defence minister, announced an "absolute and mutual ceasefire" to take effect at 3pm (1pm GMT), after the fiercest 48 hours of fighting in the civil war.

Less than five minutes after the ceasefire began, an air raid was reported near thousands of people scurrying for cover in Zagreb, the Croatian capital. Automatic weapons fire was reported near the city's main railway station at around 6.35pm. Bombing persisted in Tovarnik and Nijemci, two Croatian villages west of Belgrade, last night.

Tank and mortar fire pounded the eastern Croatia town of Vinkovci, and some two hours after the ceasefire began shells were still falling on the suburbs of Osijek. There was no mention in the published agreement of an earlier demand that federal troops should return to barracks.

General Kadijevic, announced the ceasefire as the army appeared to be gaining the upper hand in its land, sea and air onslaught on Croatia, with the psychologically important town of Petrinja falling to federal forces. However, the army's motives were unclear, amid speculation about quarrelling among its leadership, fuelled by confusion over the true fate and purpose of a large column of tanks which left Belgrade last week. Croatian national guardsmen in Vinkovci said they believed that at least some of the tanks had halted about ten miles from their town, and it seemed unlikely that they were being used.

Only hours before yesterday's truce, General Kadijevic had rejected a similar ceasefire offer from the Croatian leadership and instead threatened "decisive military action". Critics accused Dr Tudjman of showing signs of desperation in three ceasefire offers made between Friday and yesterday.

Scepticism about the durability of the ceasefire was increased by doubts that either side would be able to wield full control over their respective nationalist militias. Fears about the spread of the war led the authorities in the neighbouring republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to set up a crisis committee. Yuri Pelevan, the prime minister, claimed that the Serbs who have been attacking Croatia were planning to annex land in the republic, which is a tinderbox of mixed loyalties.

The new ceasefire was along similar lines to that negotiated by Lord Carrington last week. Before the ceasefire was announced in a published exchange of letters between General Kadijevic and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, there had been signs that both sides had suffered setbacks.

Over Saturday night and into Sunday, the federal troops met much tougher resistance from the bands of Croatian national guardsmen than had been expected. In some cases, they had to fight their way through villages where a handful of Croat fighters put up a stiff resistance and destroyed vehicles.

Croat forces seized federal military equipment, including anti-tank weapons. "The morale of the Croats has been boosted by these acquisitions," a Western military observer said. In Belgrade, there were diplomatic reports that elements in the federal army were losing the stomach for a guerrilla war for which they have not been trained.

But there were conflicting signals in some areas of the heavily outnumbered Croats losing more ground. By noon, it was confirmed by Croatian radio that the federal and Serbian nationalist forces had taken control of Petrinja only 25 miles southeast of Zagreb.

The collapse of the town was a bitter blow to Croats, who have lost more than one-third of their territory.

Continued on page 22, col 6



## Nuclear weapons 'on sunk warship'

A report claims that the world's oceans are littered with radioactive debris, writes Nick Nuttall

Powful evidence that HMS Sheffield, the British warship that sank in 1982 off the Falklands after being hit by an Argentine Exocet missile, was carrying nuclear weapons has emerged in a document on nuclear accidents at sea, it was disclosed yesterday.

The document, which contradicts official government statements, has been compiled by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an inter-governmental body. It will be presented at an international conference in London in November.

The draft report lists 31 incidents in which radioactive materials have been lost at sea. Sources include nuclear-powered spacecraft, naval vessels and nuclear test devices as well as planes and warships carrying nuclear weapons. Nearly half remain in the oceans.

The defence ministry neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons on ships and aircraft. The IAEA lists the loss of a nuclear weapon from the Sheffield as unconfirmed.

A spokesman, however, said that the document was based on information supplied by various national governments, including Britain and America. Of the 31 incidents listed in the report two are British. The other involves the loss of a Polaris missile from the submarine Resolution off Florida in 1985.

The report lists 18 continued on page 22, col 8

## CBI's business survey backs Bank governor

By Ross Tremain, industrial correspondent

BRITAIN'S industrialists are now more confident about business prospects than at any time in the past 16 months.

For the first time since May 1990 there are more manufacturers expecting their output to rise rather than fall, according to a survey by the Confederation of British Industry. The findings support the optimistic assessment of the economy by Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Bank of England governor, which set off a political storm last week.

The survey also contains backing for the assertion, by John Major, the prime minister, that inflation has been tamed. Factory gate prices remain under tight control, the survey found. More companies expect to cut prices than to raise them for the second month running.

However, the confederation issued a warning that although the decline in output appears to have bottomed out, the trend remains patchy. Managers in the food, drink, tobacco and chemicals industries are the most optimistic. The downturn in engineering is expected to continue until the middle of next year.

The confederation's assessment is based on its September monthly trends enquiry, sent to 1,456 companies responsible for half of United Kingdom manufacturing output.

David Wigglesworth, chairman of the confederation's economic situation committee, said: "This is the most positive sign yet that manufacturing industry is beginning to move out of recession. Overall it seems likely that orders and output will remain weak for the rest of the year and that we shall have to wait until well into 1992 before the improvement spreads more generally throughout manufacturing industry."

Mr Leigh-Pemberton said last week the picture of the economy was "undeniably improving" and that he was confident "we are now moving out of recession". His remarks brought an angry reaction from Labour spokesmen, who claimed that the governor was acting like a "paid-up member of a Tory pre-election campaign".

In a break with the policy of avoiding political involvement, the Bank issued a statement in support of its governor and said that more recent indicators pointed to an upswing. The confederation is acutely aware of the political sensitivity of its latest survey findings. It took care to emphasise the slightness of the upturn suggested by its figures and issues a warning against premature optimism.

The more detailed quarterly survey, to be published next month, would be "particularly important in assessing the likely timing of the recovery," it said.

Although 21 per cent of companies surveyed during September expected output to rise, 20 per cent foresaw further falls. This suggests that roughly six out of ten expect no change over the next few months. In August the negative balance was 6 per cent. In February, when expectations reached a ten year low, Continued on page 22, col 1

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Economic view, page 25

## Georgia riots kill three

From Bruce Clark in Tbilisi

THREE people were killed in the Georgian capital over the weekend in clashes between supporters and opponents of the Georgian president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Tass reported last night.

Government supporters controlled the city centre after forcing opposition activists to abandon the streets and hole up in the television station, where they were bracing themselves for an armed assault on the building. The national guard commander, Tengiz Kinovani, who sent 200 armed men backed by armoured vehicles to defend the building, was engaged last night in tense talks with government officials.

The rioting, in which at least 20 people were injured, began after nearly 20 hours of argument between the two sides, who accuse each other of conspiring with Moscow.

Clashes loom, page 11

## Wheel of fortune comes unstuck for Mansell

From Norman Howell in Estoril

IT IS every driver's nightmare after an expensive service. You pull away from the garage and accelerate into the traffic — only to discover that your rear wheel has fallen off. Yesterday it happened to Nigel Mansell, Britain's leading Formula One driver as he led the field in the Portuguese Grand Prix.

Accelerating away from a routine pit-stop, his Williams-Renault shed an insecurely-fastened rear wheel and lurched to a halt in an area of the pits where it was forbidden to work on the car. Up to that moment everything had been going swimmingly. If Mansell had won he was on course to keep alive his hopes of winning the world driver's championship, the first British winner since James Hunt in 1976. But a seven and a half second mid-race pit-stop was to wreck his chances and leave Mansell totally demoralised.

Changing his four tyres involved 15 team members: three per wheel, two at the front and rear armed with jacks, and the team manager holding a board to remind the driver to keep his foot on the brake. The tyres were too hot to touch and Mansell's pit crew, who wear asbestos gloves, were under pressure to achieve the tyre changes in, at best, five seconds.

After he lurched back into the pits Mansell's mechanics hurriedly replaced the wheel. He rejoined the race in 17th place and fought back to sixth — but the incident led to his disqualification. It leaves him with virtually no hope of beating Ayrton Senna, who finished second behind Mansell's team mate, Riccardo Patrese, to the title.

Mansell seems to have inherited the mantle of Stirling Moss as the fastest yet unluckiest driver of his era in Formula One motor racing and it is the second time in three years that he has been disqualified at this track. It is also the third time that the world championship has slipped from Mansell's grasp in the final stages of the season.

Mansell's temperament leaves him unusually vulnerable to quirks of ill-fortune. At the Canadian Grand Prix this season he dominated the race but in choosing to wave to the crowd on the last lap stalled the engine as a result.

Yet it is his tenacity which has so often made him the star of the Formula One show, if not the winner. In his anger and disappointment at least one fact was kept private: Mansell's view of his mechanics.

Race report, page 38



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**DEEP LOOKS**  
Are the English irredeemable prudes and sexual neurotics? Sue Townsend looks into our national hang-ups Page 12

**CHANGING FOCUS**  
Sir Peter Hall is moving away from the great theatrical institutions towards film and television. Matt Wolf finds out why Page 13

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# Ministers suppress report criticising misuse of EC grants

EUROPEAN social fund grants should go straight to those who need them, especially women, ethnic groups and the long term unemployed, rather than be distributed through the employment department, according to a report that the government has tried to suppress.

British ministers were so embarrassed by the call for Brussels to bypass Whitehall that they asked for the report not to be published this autumn. European Commission sources said last night that it would not appear. Local authorities who have seen a draft copy demanded it be made public.

The report, a copy of which has been obtained by *The Times*, is

highly critical of the way central government has taken over and distributed the money on a non-negotiable basis. Payments have been late. Applicants have asked for cash for established schemes that they know will succeed rather than seeking grants for those who really need them.

The Association of London Authorities said: "This report reinforces what we have been saying for a long time. The process in Britain is too bureaucratic and quite clearly the criteria laid down by the commission have not been adhered to. It must be published and discussed."

The report, prepared by Coopers and Lybrand Deloitte, management consultants, con-

## Cash for the needy and long term unemployed is being diverted by the government to other projects, Douglas Broom reports

cludes that more than £200 million a year in European social fund grants should be paid direct to Training and Employment Councils, local authorities, voluntary groups and higher education institutions.

The report questions whether the British government has been following the rules whereby EC grants are paid on the basis that they are used for projects that governments would not otherwise have been able to fund. It says the British government has simply

taken money from the EC and used it to replace part of its own training budget, which would otherwise have been paid for by the Treasury.

Recommendations include a more regionalised approach to the distribution of cash, including giving training and enterprise councils (local enterprise councils in Scotland) a prominent role, and a review of information that applicants are asked to provide.

"Data that are difficult to obtain and in any case serve no purpose,

should no longer be required," it says.

Local authorities believe that regionalisation is the key to making the system more workable and accessible. They are backing the report's assessment that the government has failed to allow the grant system to reflect geographical changes. The report points out that unemployment in Britain, although increasing all over the country, has wide regional variations ranging from 5.5 per cent in East Anglia to 10 per cent in the North and 13.7 per cent in Northern Ireland in April 1991.

It says that inner city areas have been ignored. Within the more prosperous south of Eng-

land "there are inner city pockets of very high unemployment. There is, therefore, a case for targeting the social fund expenditure on these areas."

Of the £232 million paid last year, £143.6 million formed part of the employment department's £2,900 million annual training budget. Most of the money, £125 million, was spent on the Employment Training scheme, accounting for 14 per cent of the total ET budget.

At present, all of the EC funds for training the unemployed are paid direct to the employment department, which has a European social fund unit to vet and approve the distribution of the money. The report says that

Britain is the biggest recipient of EC grants under objectives relating to retraining long-term unemployed and the training of young unemployed people.

The report found that in general insufficient attention has been paid to monitoring, evaluation and financial control and that payments were badly disrupted in 1990 and are still taking too long to reach beneficiaries.

The department of employment last night said officials were unaware of the content of the report. "This department did not commission it, and therefore could hardly have suppressed it," a spokeswoman said. "We have not had any dealings in connection with it."

## Poll speculation

# Tories face second tough by-election after death of MP

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government was last night facing a second testing autumn by-election in a Tory held marginal seat after the death of Richard Holt, MP for Langbaugh, North Yorkshire.

With a by-election due in a vulnerable Scottish seat, ministers are faced with the prospect of two damaging electoral defeats and the consequent effect on party morale. A third by-election is pending in the West Yorkshire seat of Hemsworth but this is solid Labour territory and was held by the Opposition with a majority of more than 20,000 at the last election.

The Conservatives' hold on

Langbaugh, and Kincardine and Deeside in northeast Scotland is threatened by strong challenges from Labour and the Liberal Democrats. Party strategists are likely to argue for early contests to minimise the damage to morale of possible defeat and the wider perception that the Conservatives might be viewed as a party of losers.

Labour needs a 3.3 per cent swing to overturn the 2,088 majority with which Mr Holt, who died on Saturday, held Langbaugh. The constituency stretches from the southern outskirts of industrial Middlesbrough into rural

Cleveland to include seaside towns such as Saltburn.

Many voters work for ICI and British Steel with skilled manual workers making up 34 per cent of the electorate, non manual workers 21 per cent, managers and professionals 19.3 per cent, semi skilled manual workers 18.7 per cent and the unskilled 6 per cent.

Labour's challenger is Ashok Kumar, aged 35, a research scientist. He became one of the first Asian councillors in the North-East where he has been a member of Middlesbrough council for the past five years.

The by-election in Kincardine and Deeside will test whether the overthrow of Margaret Thatcher and John Major's campaigning efforts have triggered a revival in Conservative fortunes in Scotland. The party faces a strong Liberal Democrat challenge for the seat held by Alick Buchanan-Smith, who died last month with a majority of 2,063 in 1987.

Failure would push the Tories into the humiliating position of being the third largest party in Scotland with nine seats, to the Liberal Democrats 10 and Labour's 48.

While victory for the Liberal Democrats would be an important pre-election boost for Paddy Ashdown, defeat would inflict a serious psychological blow on the Conservatives, raising the question about the logic of Scotland being governed by a party with so few MPs and fuelling argument over Scottish independence.

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May winner: Eden led the Tories to victory in 1955



October winner: 1959 saw Macmillan triumphing

## Spring has been Tories' season

By ROBERT MORGAN, PARLIAMENTARY STAFF

ANY prime minister naming the date for a general election is taking a gamble. But if John Major opts for November he will be taking a bigger one than most as there has been no November poll since the end of the second world war.

In the 13 general elections since then, October has been the most popular month, but the Conservatives have done best in June contests, winning all three: two under Margaret Thatcher and one under Edward Heath when he defeated Harold Wilson's Labour government in 1970.

May has also seen a 100 per cent record for the Tories in 1955 and in 1979, when Mrs Thatcher had her first win.

If party leaders led parliament run into the fifth and final year, support tends to dwindle. When Labour went to the polls in 1990, having been in power for almost five years, it was all but crushed, a majority of 146 reduced to six. The Liberals and all other minor parties were virtually wiped out. Eighteen months later, in the first of the four

October elections, Winston Churchill led the Tories to a 17-seat overall majority.

In May 1955, a big vote of confidence was given to the new prime minister, Anthony Eden, who had taken over from Churchill only seven weeks before polling day.

October again proved a good month for the Tories in 1959. Under Harold Macmillan they were returned with an overall majority of 100. But the five-year blight struck again in 1964 when Sir Alec Douglas-Home lost to Harold Wilson.

James Callaghan was another to rue taking the parliament well into its fifth year. On May 3, 1979, Mrs Thatcher led the Tories back to power. In June 1987 she became the first party leader for 150 years to win three elections in a row.

Of the 13 elections since the war, the Conservatives have won seven and Labour six. The Tories have been in power for 30 of the 46 years.

Riddell on Monday, page 14

## For November: ride the tide before it sweeps us away

Robin Oakley looks at the arguments for an early election and, below, why many Tories believe Mr Major should wait

THOSE arguing for November believe that there is a political tide in the prime minister's favour after his successful foreign trips in August and September.

They argue that the overall trend of the polls demonstrates that the Tory campaign has developed momentum and that Neil Kinnock's remarks about being a good captain of his ship have shown Labour on the defensive. In particular, they point to the private polls for the Tories by Harris which show them doing better in the key marginal seats than in polls overall.

For the moment, at least, the country has come to see Labour as a loser, they say. But if the November bandwagon is halted, it may be difficult to restart.

The more naive Tories believe that there could even be a chance of Neil Kinnock, seen as a Tory asset, being replaced before a spring election. The Novemberists argue that Labour, having expended much ammunition in the run-up to what might have been a June election, has for the moment run out of new things to say, but could recover its breath by spring. Ministers among them even say that, although the majority to be won in November might be small, that would be no bad thing: a smaller majority might make party management rather easier in the next parliament.

The later an election, the greater the danger of being boxed in, the Novemberists argue. Going to the final year could look like desperation, especially when it is known that Mr Major is keen to win his own mandate.

There are, too, the practicalities and the snags which will occur with waiting. Two by-elections are now pending in seats which the Tories will have difficulty in holding;

Langbaugh, and Kincardine and Deeside. The loss of the latter would demoralise Scots Tories by making them a smaller party north of the border than the Liberal Democrats. If Langbaugh fell, the Tories would begin to look fragile.

Running through to the spring, say those urging a November poll, could lead to troubles over the council tax legislation, which will dominate the coming parliamentary session, reminding people of their distaste for the regime which gave them the poll tax. And in April there will be a new round of poll tax bills. Some Tories fear, too, that more hospital trusts will suffer economic blows which will enable Labour to bring back to the top of the political agenda the subject on which it fares the best: the future of the health service.

But elections are dependent above all on economic optimism, and the arguments there centre on the claim that the expectation of economic recovery now being inculcated by ministers and reflected in opinion polls may be better than the real thing. Some economists say that inflation, having come down to 4 per cent this autumn, is likely to rise a little next spring, hardly boosting Mr Major's claim that it has been "ticked".

If the economy is still not lifting off significantly by the spring, say the Novemberists, then ministers who have been predicting an upturn since July will come to look pretty silly.



Mother's appeal: Valerie Lovett, aged 35, above, pleading at a press conference on Saturday for the safe return of her daughter Cordelliah, aged 16, left, just hours before her body was found in a shallow grave at a landfill site at Sundon, near Luton, Bedfordshire. Miss Lovett, of Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, who was last seen leaving a friend's home on Wednesday night, had been strangled, police said. A man aged 23 has been charged with murder and is due to appear before Hemel Hempstead magistrates this morning. Police said the man was treated in hospital yesterday after a fire in the cell block at Watford police station where he was being held. "Three suspects were in custody at the time and were immediately evacuated," police said. The man was treated for smoke inhalation. Nobody else was injured in the fire, which is to be investigated.

## Twitcher spots 486 species

RON Johns, an ornithologist from London, has become Britain's top twitcher, having spotted 486 species of rare birds in 30 years of watching in the wilds.

Richard Millington of *Birding World* magazine said that Mr Johns was able to keep ahead of his rivals as he had clocked up species not recorded during the careers of younger competitors, including the only American brown thrasher seen Britain, in Dorset in 1967.

Chris Heard, his main rival, from Maidenhead, Berkshire, who has seen just five fewer species, spoke of how hopes of surging ahead in the near future were dim. "If Ron continues as consistently as in recent years we may never be able to overhaul him, although we could end up achieving bigger lists after he retires," he said.

## AGENDA THE WEEK AHEAD

Today Education minister releases details of tests for seven-year-olds.

Tomorrow Booker prize shortlist announced. Equal Opportunities Commission publishes report.

Wednesday The Prince of Wales launches £20 million cancer care appeal. Labour MP David Nellist attends national executive committee over alleged links with Militant.

Thursday NSPCC launches campaign against child abuse. Museum and Galleries Commission annual report published.

Friday National Association of Inspectors and Educational Advisers annual conference opens in Bournemouth.

Saturday Annual Bar conference opens.

Sunday Delegates in Brighton for Labour party conference.

## £200m bill for migraine sick leave

Sick leave due to migraine attacks could be costing the country more than £200 million a year.

The Office of Health Economics says in a report that more research is needed into the condition, which could afflict 5.6 million people. The subject still commands too little attention from health professionals.

## Call for more home renting

The government should switch the emphasis of its housing policies from home ownership to renting, introducing measures including the phasing out of mortgage tax relief to boost it. Housing Choice, a free market housing campaign, proposes in a report today.

The group says mortgage tax relief is an expensive subsidy to better off homeowners and does little to help first time buyers for whom it was intended because it causes higher prices that also make renting more difficult.

## Dolphin hope

A project involving underwater "cat's eye" sonar reflectors might save thousands of dolphins from being ensnared and killed by fishing nets. Scientists hope alarm signals from the device, which would be attached to the tight-meshed "wall of death" nets used by tuna fishermen, will be picked up by the dolphins' sonar and warn them off. The device begins a week's trials in the Moray Firth today.

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## Polytechnic jumps on the Lada bandwagon

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

JOKES about Lada cars are not popular at Coventry Polytechnic, which is playing host to 26 senior executives from the Soviet motor company in a venture that could prove lucrative for both sides.

When the recession started to make hit vital income from consultancy work undertaken by Coventry's business school, the academics looked east. A training agreement was signed with the Russian government last year, and 400 Soviet

managers have since joined 17 polytechnic courses.

The Lada economists and accountants are hoping to learn in three weeks how to prepare a giant state enterprise for privatisation and run it in a market economy.

If the course is a success, the 100,000 VAZ workers who produce the much-maligned Ladas are expected to provide a steady supply of work for the business school, both in Coventry and the Soviet Union.

As they experienced their first computerised business game, the first batch from Togliatti, 1,000 miles south of Moscow, exuded mildly baffled enthusiasm.

"There are many problems in trying to privatise such a large enterprise where so many people are employed," Nikolai Yelistratov, chief accountant of the Dimitrov plant, said. "The new arrangements are still being discussed, but we can learn much on this

course." Among the new learning experiences will be John Cleeve in Russian on a training video and sightseeing visits to London, Blenheim Palace, Stratford-upon-Avon and Warwick castle. The polytechnic has become adept at tailoring courses to meet the demands of different groups and is catering simultaneously for a dozen gas and oil executives from Siberia.

The executives seemed unaware of the reputation of Ladas in Britain, and insisted that the Peugeot-Talbot plant they had visited in Coventry was no more modern than their own.

Charles Leonard, the polytechnic's head of commercial development, said: "We are very happy to help, but it is disheartening that all our training expertise is going abroad at the moment. Firms in the West Midlands are cutting back on training and forcing us to look elsewhere."



The case against boxing

# MP joins doctors demanding end to 'licensed barbarism'

MICHAEL Watson's brain injury, the latest in a lengthy catalogue of misfortunes suffered by professional boxers in the ring, brought renewed calls yesterday that the sport be outlawed.

The British Medical Association has long advocated a ban, and last night its campaign was joined by James Callaghan, Labour MP for Heywood and Middleton, who described professional boxing as licensed barbarism.

Boxing's history is littered with casualties. Campaigners seeking to have the sport banned claim that at least 500 people worldwide have died in the ring this century.

A boxer takes punches with an impact roughly equivalent to half the weight of an average family car, according to research in the United States in 1986. Tests showed that a professional fighter wearing light gloves could deliver a blow equivalent to 100 "G", G force being the pull of gravity.

The British Medical Association regards professional boxing as the legitimisation of barbarous gladiatorial violence. David Bowsher, formerly reader in neuro-science at Liverpool University and now director of the Pain Research Institute, said yesterday: "Throwing Christians to lions in ancient Rome was so much better. At least only one contestant suffered. In boxing, both participants pay the price."

Dr Bowsher pointed to the sustained brain damage suffered by any fighter. "The punch literally rattles the brain around in the cranium. The brain stem, where all vital functions occur, suffers bruising every couple of seconds as another blow is delivered to the head. There is no dispute; people who box professionally for a number of years get punch drunk and rot away slowly," he said.

The death of Steve Watt, who suffered a brain haem-

Bill Frost finds battle rejoined between doctors and the boxing lobby after Michael Watson's last fight with Chris Eubank



Survivor: Chris Eubank leaves hospital yesterday

orhage after a welterweight bout with Rocky Kelly in March 1986, brought renewed calls from the BMA for an immediate ban on professional boxing. Helen Grant, who carried out the post-mortem examination on Watt, said she was flabbergasted by the scarring on the boxer's brain.

"There were gaps in Steve's brain and holes where there should have been brain cells," she said. "They were the most appalling injuries. Even if he had survived, the damage would have had serious repercussions for the rest of his life." She said efforts by the British Boxing Board of Control to tighten safety standards were largely worthless.

The board argues that acute injuries can happen in any

contact sport and that deaths are uncommon.

British amateur boxing has come in for criticism too. Four years ago, Joseph Sticklen, aged 15, died of a brain haemorrhage after being knocked out in a bout lasting 63 seconds.

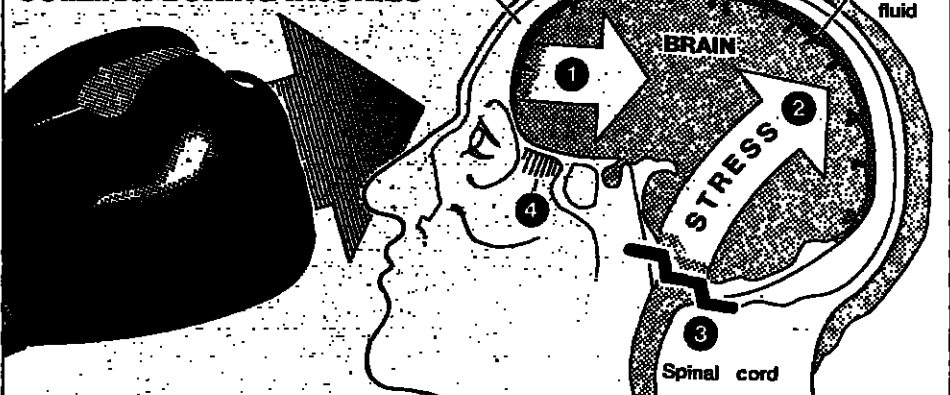
Bryan Jennett, a leading brain specialist, questions the thoroughness of the pre-flight medical. The Amateur Boxing Association said, however, that no other sport had "such a fine medical scheme". When an amateur received a blow to the head causing apparent dizziness, the contest was stopped immediately by the referee and the boxer was compelled to stay out of the ring for a month. The fighter's medical card was marked and, should he sustain a similar blow in his next contest, the rest period would be three months, it said.

Successive governments have rejected calls for professional boxing to be outlawed in Britain. Ministers said that a ban would not stop men fighting with their fists for money, any more than prohibition in the United States had stopped people drinking.

Professional boxing is banned in Norway and Sweden, and Iceland banned all forms of boxing 30 years ago. While admitting that such legislation is unlikely in Britain, those who criticise the sport argue for controls as rigorous as those enforced in Japan, the only country which makes brain scans compulsory for fighters. If vulnerability or damage is detected, the boxer must never fight again.

Watson surgery, page 1  
Leading article, page 15  
Fight report, page 36

## COMMON BOXING INJURIES



1: A severe blow to the head, like those suffered by Michael Watson, causes concussion and contusion, damaging the small blood vessels and nervous tissue with an oozing of blood and fluid.

2: A similar effect occurs opposite the point of impact.

3: A savage blow can cause death from a sudden displacement backwards of the neck (a medullary tear) multiple small injuries resulting in small bleeds and damage to nerve fibres causing scar tissue (fibrosis) within the brain. Once beyond a certain point, this fibrosis, peculiar to the brain and to boxing injuries, continues. Once a point of no return has been

reached, the damage continues, even if boxing is stopped. This results in an increasing loss of brain tissue, affecting the cerebrum and mid and hind brain. There is a characteristic loss of balance, an unsteady gait and slurred speech. The damaged ex-boxer will develop Parkinson's disease and show progressive loss of intelligence, culminating in simple-mindedness.

4: Severe blows to the head can cause damage to the nerve leading to the nose. The movement of the brain within the skull causes a shearing of the fragile nerve fibres where they go through the perforated plate of the bone. Once they have been cut, the sense does not recover.

## Stolen art unlikely to be traced

By STEWART TENDLER  
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

OWNERS of stolen antiques and art have almost no chance of recovering their valuables, according to a report published today which estimates losses in Britain last year at £100 million. Many items are stolen to order for foreign collectors.

The report, in the magazine *The Antique Collector*, says that owners have a less than 3 per cent chance of seeing antiques again and blames media coverage of soaring auction prices, "sensationalist" robbery reports and inadequate policing for the rise in thefts. It says that "the television antics of likeable scoundrels such as Lovejoy" have made thieves increasingly aware of art's monetary value and the ease with which it can be stolen.

The report appears a week after a Scotland Yard officer warned an international police conference about the rise in art and antique thefts.

Flying visit: a view from the cockpit of a Red Arrows Hawk jet of Soviet Air Force fighters appearing for the first time over Britain. The pursuit was, however, entirely friendly (Tim Miles writes). The pilots of the Sukhoi-27s are members of the Soviet Air Force's Russian Knights aerobatic team, on a visit to Britain. They were heading for Balmoral to deliver a joint aerial salute with the Red Arrows to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who is

commander-in-chief of the RAF aerobatic team. The salute was arranged when the Queen Mother said that she would be unable to meet the Russian Knights in person, as they had requested, because she is on holiday. The Russian Knights team, based at the Kubinka air base near Moscow, was formed after the Red Arrows visited the Soviet Union last year. The team is staying at RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire, with its British counterparts.

## Oxford's part-time students get £4.7m donation

By JOE O'LEARY  
HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE Kellogg Foundation has donated £4.7 million to Oxford University for continuing education. The money will go on scholarships and new facilities for part-time students.

Half will be available over the next two years, the rest depending on the university raising "matching funding" of £4 million. Geoffrey Thomas, president of Rewley House, the main base for Oxford's part-time students, said: "It is a tall order, but we are confident other people will consider this a worthwhile cause."

Oxford is the American foundation's only beneficiary in Europe. Russell Mawby, foundation chairman, said: "The challenge for Oxford is to maintain the high standards of scholarship for which it is rightly respected, while making itself accessible to more students."

Students in the university's English faculty have voted to keep Anglo-Saxon in their degree course in spite of a campaign by dons who see it as a dead-end language. Although only a quarter responded to an official questionnaire, the 135-59 vote may end an attempt to drop Old English as a compulsory subject for first-year undergraduates. The faculty's syllabus committee is to discuss the matter next month.

Head teachers need rises of up to 20 per cent to match the pay of their peers in business and industry, according to management consultants.

The National Association of Head Teachers says in a survey today that heads of large secondary schools should be paid £43,000 to be on a par with equivalent posts outside education. This would require an average rise of 16.3 per cent.

Heads of large primary schools are further behind the market rate, the research by Hay Management Consultants shows. They would need a 20.1 per cent increase to achieve a salary of £30,200.

Education, pages 30, 31

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## Proud Cornish yeoman soldiers on

PAUL TAMBLYN, who has been farming for 30 years at Treboval, near Saltash, Cornwall, is hard put to explain why he is still "soldiers on". The military metaphor befits a man who sees himself fighting a one-sided battle against remote politicians and bureaucrats who can change the terms of survival at the stroke of a pen.

"The best you could say is that we are in a tactical retreat with little prospect of ever advancing again. So why go on? Pride partly, I suppose. Umpteen generations have made a living out of this land before us. My own grandfather survived the depression of the 1930s. It would hurt to have to admit failure now."

I last visited Paul, who is 54, his wife, Elizabeth, and their son Lister, who will turn 31 next month, about a year ago. They were at a low ebb and discussed the pros and cons of selling up. Although little has changed since in their circumstances, they now seem more determined to cling to the only way of life they have known.

Paul and his son farm 750 acres of agricultural land and manage a further 50 acres of marsh and woodlands. The terrain is hilly, rising from sea level to 350ft with distant views of the Tamar. There are 380 acres of wheat, barley

As European food ministers meet to discuss subsidies, Michael Hornsby talks to a farmer who fears any cuts

and oats and 55 acres of potatoes. Most of the rest of the acreage, particularly in the steeper parts, is used as pasture for 480 breeding ewes and 110 beef cattle.

The Tamblyns own 150 acres, farming the rest as tenants. Much of the soil is mediocre and the farm somewhat remote. Ten years ago, however, the viability of a holding of this size would not have been in doubt. Now with subsidies being wound down, real income falling and costs rising, there is less and less surplus income left to reinvest. In the season 1990-1, gross income from



Paul Tamblyn: it would hurt to admit failure now

the farm came to about £206,900 against expenditure of £187,400. Out of the modest surplus of £19,500, about the same as last year, the Tamblyns between them drew no more than £9,440 in personal salaries. That left precious little to meet unexpected costs such as the £6,000 they have just had to pay for a new gearbox for an elderly tractor.

The biggest item of expenditure was for feed, seed, fertiliser and pesticides, which cost £50,760. The wages bill, for four farmhands, three casual labourers during the potato harvest and the part-time help of the Tamblyns' postmistress daughter, Vanda, came to £38,500. Rates and rent on the 600 tenanted acres took £25,000 and repairs and maintenance a similar amount.

Contractors' fees for such jobs as de-stoning fields and hedge-trimming, interest on bank loans, veterinary medicines, fuel, telephone and electricity bills, boxes and packing and sundry other items gobbled up another £42,000. Depreciation of

machinery was estimated at £5,500.

There are some shafts of sunlight in the gloom. The cereal harvest has been better this year, with an especially good crop of oats. Mr Tamblyn is also hopeful that his potatoes, which he will start lifting at the end of this month, will fetch good prices.

Looming on the horizon, however, are the proposals being discussed in Brussels for a 35 per cent cut in cereal support prices. He reckons that such a sharp reduction would put him out of business as a cereal grower. As it is, he hopes to turn a modest profit in the coming season only by taking 60 acres of his poorer land out of cultivation, for which he will be paid £49 an acre and be excused a production tax of about £7 a tonne on the grain he does produce.

Mr Tamblyn grumbles about the increasing red tape of anti-pollution regulations, including the ban on stubble burning. Hanging over everything is the uncertainty over the future of farm subsidies and the unsettling knowledge that the decisions that eventually come out of Brussels could overturn any plans the Tamblyn family makes.

Leading article, page 15



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## Jail mothers can keep their babies

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Home Office appears to have backed down over removing babies aged nine months or more from mothers serving sentences prior to deportation. It is to investigate extending facilities at a closed women's prison so that mothers can have the older babies with them.

Last week, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, the Howard League and others protested about the enforced removal of older babies. The first such separation, expected last week at Holloway, north London, has not occurred.

Angela Rumbold, the Home Office minister, issued a statement saying that she was "very concerned" about two mothers at Holloway who were expected to be affected by the new policy and that she had taken steps to ensure that they would stay with their children.

She indicated a change in policy by the Home Office by saying that in the past babies could be held in closed conditions only until the age of nine months and adding: "There is a clear need that women who are subject to deportation and who, therefore, are not normally considered suitable for open conditions should be able to have their babies with them."

The separation expected last week arose from a policy introduced earlier this year

that prisoners awaiting deportation could not serve part of their sentences in an open prison. That change was made after concern about the rates of prisoners absconding from open prisons.

Only two closed prisons, Holloway and Styal, Cheshire, have mother and baby facilities, up to the age of nine months. Only one centre, Askham Grange open prison, North Yorkshire, has facilities for babies up to 18 months.

Paul Cavadino, of Nacro, said: "This is marvellous news. If these separations had gone ahead, they could have caused lasting damage to the development of the two babies as well as great distress to their mothers."

"The threat of separation arose in the first place from an excessively rigid policy prohibiting the placement in open prisons of mothers who have been recommended for deportation. This policy should also be reviewed."

Government plans for fixed fees for lawyers doing magistrates' court work have been held up because the Law Society wants a separate payment for solicitors' waiting time at court.

The new system, in place of an hourly rate, was due to have started on October 1 but is now unlikely before November at the earliest. It has already been introduced at crown courts.



No use crying: Nigel Matthews pouring a celebratory drink after winning an award as Britain's Best Milkman yesterday. Mr Matthews, aged 39, of Blythe Bridge,

Staffordshire, was presented with a Rover Metro car and the tickets for a weekend in Paris at the award ceremony in London. He was nominated by Janet Hine, a



customer on his round in Cheshire, who said: "When a customer's son needed an electric wheelchair, Nigel ran the London Marathon, raising about £4,000. He then

delivered our milk early the next morning as usual. He's just fantastic." Mr Matthews said he trained for the marathon by running his five-hour milk round.

## Guinness part two in court

By PAUL WILKINSON

PHASE two of the Guinness trial reaches a full court hearing today, more than a year after part one ended with a £3 million fine for Jack Lyons and jail sentences for the former Guinness chairman, Ernest Saunders, the stockbroker Anthony Parnes and Gerald Ronson, head of the Heron property group.

Before the court will be two further alleged players in the scandal surrounding the 1986 takeover of the Distillers drinks group by Guinness —

the former merchant bankers Lord Spens, aged 49, and Roger Seelig, aged 46. They are alleged to have taken part in a scheme to boost artificially the value of Guinness stock to encourage Distillers shareholders to favour the Guinness offer against that of the Argill supermarket chain.

They deny the five counts on the indictment. Lord Spens alone faces one charge of false accounting under the Theft Act 1968 and one jointly with Mr Seelig of conspiracy to

contravene the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958. Mr Seelig also faces two counts of false accounting and one of fraudulently attempting to acquire and dispose of securities under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act.

Lord Spens, formerly a director of Henry Ansbacher, is legally aided after having already spent £300,000 on lawyers. Mr Seelig, a former director of Morgan Grenfell, is conducting his own case.

## Green conference

## Power seekers reject the commune mentality

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE Green party voted for a future in mainstream British politics at the weekend, shouldering aside those members who wished it to remain a large-scale commune for people of "alternative" views and lifestyles.

After an angry debate at its autumn conference in Wolverhampton, the party's realists, led by its best known names, Jonathon Porritt and Sara Parkin, forced through a radical restructuring of its organisation to turn it into a streamlined body to gather votes, fight elections and aim for political power.

The Green 2000 initiative, carried by proxy votes to the anger of its opponents, will replace the present labyrinthine decision-making structures with a nine-member executive and two "national speakers" to be the party's public face, while only delegates will be able to vote at conferences. At present voting is open to all.

The changes were condemned as a sellout by the party's fundamentalist wing, which believes it should remain a model of the society it seeks to create, with all power decentralised and devolved to the grassroots. "This is a sad day for the Green party," said Brig Oubridge, its principal voice, a tepee-dweller from a Welsh hippie commune.

The proponents of the changes insisted they were essential if the party were to

retain any scrap of political relevance, pointing to the collapse of its public support since its capture of 15 per cent of the national vote in the European parliament elections of 1989. The party had witnessed an astonishing loss of energy and a haemorrhaging of talent, expertise and commitment, Mr Porritt told the conference. He had earlier told a fringe meeting it was time for the party to "grow up and face reality".

He expressed his satisfaction at the success of Green 2000, and said he would help the party in its general election campaign, but would not be standing for any of the new posts, which would be elected by postal ballot of all party members over the next three months. He is studiously vague about his political future, he now has close links with the

Liberal Democrats, for whom he would be an asset, Mrs Parkin said it was her intention to stand for one of the posts. There is a hardcore of committed and serious activists who were behind the initiative, and who feel that the party does have a future.

It was undoubtedly a make or break decision, but the fact that the party has now equipped itself to take part in serious politics does not mean it can climb into a position of national relevance, or prove that the 1989 vote was anything but a fluke.

The government will demonstrate this week that it continues to take the environment seriously as a political issue when Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, launches an account of its green performance over the past 12 months. Mr Heseltine will on Wednesday present an anniversary progress report on all 352 policy items contained in last September's environment white paper.

This morning, two of the leading environmental pressure groups, Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth, publish their own highly critical accounts of the government's performance. Greenpeace says it has been characterised by confusion and gross incompetence, while Friends of the Earth say: "The government has done little to translate the fine words of the white paper into effective action."



Parkin: decides to stand for new party post

## Whitehall Brief

## New horizons for official policy

EVERY middle-ranking official in Whitehall will be encouraged by a slim technical manual published today to add a new dimension to his or her thinking when drawing up a policy: the environment (Michael McCarthy writes).

Whitehall has strongly established patterns of thought, and to make the civil service as a corporate body think in a different way might seem a vastly more ambitious task than altering any number of individual policies. The environment department is attempting it, however, with a guide to policy appraisal. The purpose is to preserve the environment from incidental damage by any government policy by insulating green awareness into the mental checklist of every under-secretary.

Such checklists dictate the way policy is framed throughout the government machine. At the top is usually resources: how much, asks the under-secretary, will each of these policy options cost? National security implications will be checked automatically, social consequences, perhaps. Hitherto, however, environmental impacts have escaped automatic consideration by many middle-ranking civil servants. The guide suggests, gently but firmly, that this should change.

It does so by building on the concept of formal policy appraisal, introduced by the Treasury in 1984 for public investment; the systematic, imaginative codification of all the costs and benefits of a given initiative. For environmental impacts, the guide suggests the biggest

step first: it invites every civil servant to consider them. Then it explains how they can be identified and quantified.

Finally, the guide suggests ways of weighing up environmental impact against other policy considerations. It is framed as advice to stimulate thinking, rather than rigid rules to be followed, partly to offset the boldness of its clear aim: to modify the outlook of the whole civil service. It was promised in a little-noticed paragraph of Chris Patten's environment white paper last year and is perhaps the single most important element in the greening of Whitehall.

The acceptance of the guide's message into Whitehall's culture, while not assured, is highly likely: its production has been overseen by a Treasury-chaired steering group of all the principal departments.

The guide's most radical aspect is its encouragement of officials to use the new techniques of putting monetary valuations on environmental assets, such as a landscape that might be destroyed by a motorway, as Twyford Down in Hampshire will be destroyed by the extension of the M3.

What might such a value be for Twyford Down? What if it were calculated to be more, over the next 100 years, say, than the £90 million for a tunnel that would save the Downland, which the transport department refuses to pay? Would it not then be cheaper to build the tunnel?

There, for Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, may be food for thought.

## Hyped up for Booker shortlist

By PHILIP HOWARD, LITERARY EDITOR

THIS is the week of the literary book bang, when media hype gets into the library. Tomorrow, the judges of this year's Booker Prize for fiction will draw up their shortlist. Usually there are six novels on the shortlist but this is not mandatory.

The intention of the prize is to award literary merit, raise the stature of the author in the public eye and increase the sale of the book. The shortlist will contain a selection from this year's first division of literary fiction, not station bookstall thrillers and romances that might sell more.

The judges this year are without the usual token media celebrity meant to bring in a bit of populism. All are fine and well known authors: one of them has won the Booker, one has been on the shortlist and one has won the Whitbread.

Once the shortlist is announced tomorrow afternoon, the hype starts. Bookmakers telephone literary editors to fix the odds, and ignore protests that books are different from horses. A bookshop chain threatens yet again to sell the shortlist at below the publishers' recommended prices.

Radio 4 is to broadcast the shortlist on *A Book At Bedtime*, and on October 22 the winner will be announced at Guild Hall and live on *The Late Show* on BBC2. The winner will get £20,000 and greatly increased sales for the book, as well as literary fame.

Predicting literary awards is a mug's game, but I shall be surprised if Iain Sinclair does not make it onto the shortlist with *Downriver*, and Julian Barnes with *Talking It Over*. But then, one is continually surprised by the Booker. That is one of its functions.

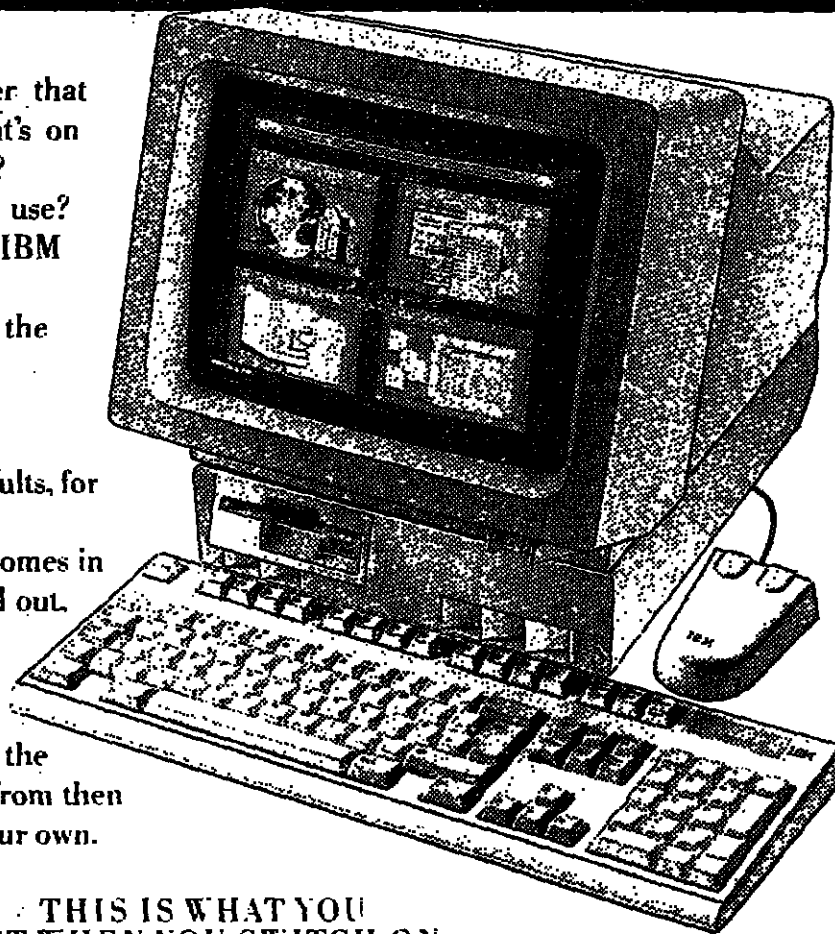
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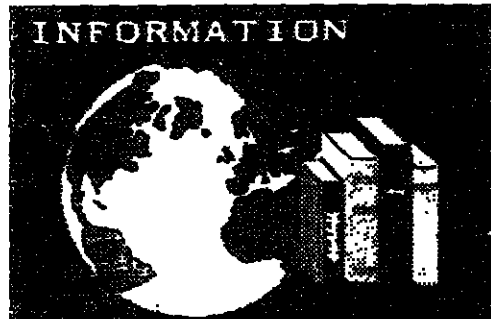
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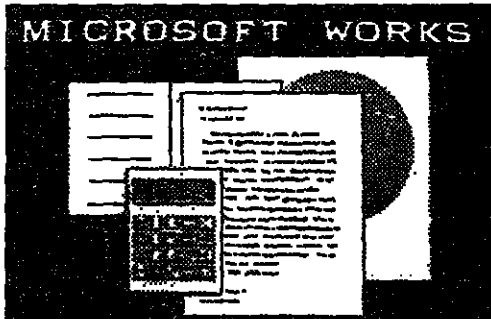
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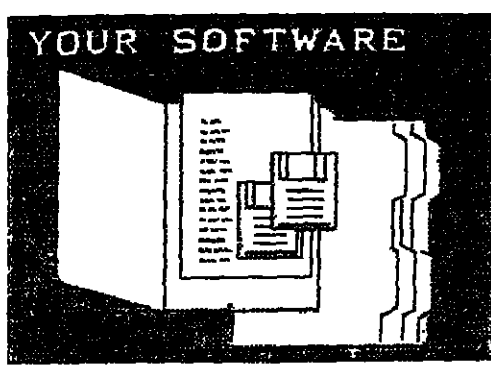
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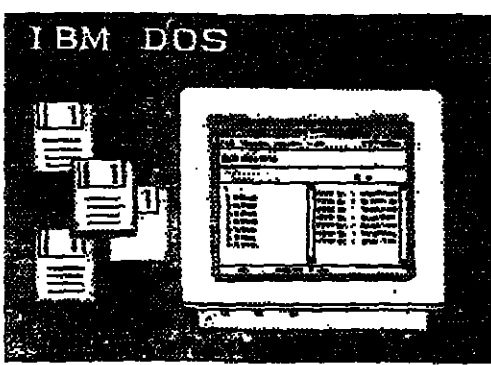
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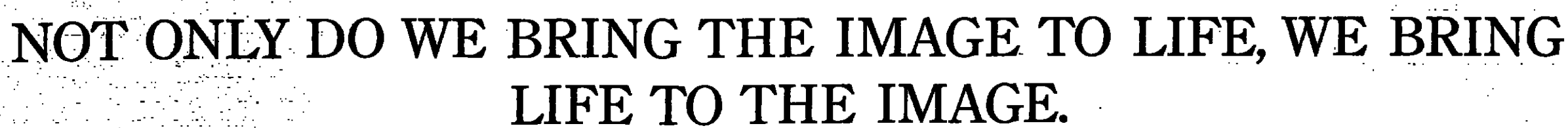
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## Stately home owners plan tax campaign to preserve heritage

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

IF STATELY homes and their contents continue to be dispersed at the present rate, there will soon be few homes left in private ownership, according to figures amassed by the Earl of Shelburne, the president of the Historic Houses Association.

Lord Shelburne plans to start a campaign next month advocating tax-free schemes to protect privately run heritage estates. Since 1972, about 400 historic houses have been sold, according to statistics compiled by his staff. They defined their target as "listed buildings occupied by the same family for two generations or more and supported by a land holding".

The list ranged from Heveningham Hall in Suffolk, currently in receivership, to a tiny round house occupied by the same family for 400 years. The annual average for sales is 21 over the past ten years, and the number of houses surviving under the definition is down to 1,540. In virtually

every case, the contents have been sold on the art market. Other owners, Lord Shelburne included, have sold art works, using most of the proceeds to pay tax.

Owners with no assets other

than art works get only a small percentage of the selling price because art is rated as "conditionally exempt" from tax, meaning that the tax bill is deferred until the owner decides to sell. When he goes to market, he finds himself with accumulative tax charges.

Lord Shelburne aims to persuade the government to allow owners to endow their properties with "tax-free irrevocable maintenance funds which will stay with a given house for ever and a day, funded by the owner". If the owner has to sell the property, the fund will remain with it.

He also wants the government to let those with an irrevocable maintenance fund transfer conditionally exempt works into it. The trustees would then have the option of selling a given work without incurring tax. Lord Shelburne, who lives at Bowood House in Wiltshire, believes that choice would give owners more power to operate as efficient businesses.

Arturstone, Perth  
Bradden, Northamptonshire  
Brookworth, Yorkshire  
Burley on the Hill, Rutland  
Canonteign, Devon  
Chawton, Hampshire  
Clunbury House, Shropshire  
Colston, East Lothian  
Doddington Hall, Cheshire  
The Fitz, Cumberland  
Grandtully Castle, Perth  
Harrington Hall, Lincolnshire  
Knockdow, Argyll  
Landuse, Cornwall  
Liscombe, Buckinghamshire  
Mossknowe, Dumfries  
Portledge, Devon  
A La Ronda, Devon  
Little Sodbury Manor, Gloucestershire  
Stannington Abbey, Warwickshire  
Swinnington Manor, Norfolk  
Thornton Hall, Lincolnshire  
Waddeton Manor, Devon  
Well Vale, Lincolnshire  
Source: Historic Houses Association



Time to reflect: a young campaigner and a more seasoned member of the Southern Skirmish association take a break from combat yesterday during the re-enactment in Bath of an American Civil War battle

## Dangerous prisoners break out

Two prisoners who escaped from Bedford jail yesterday are dangerous and should not be approached, police said. Lynford Morris, aged 27, and Andrew Smith, aged 24, broke out of the prison at 5am.

Morris, who was serving seven years for firearms offences, is described as West Indian, 6ft tall and slimly built. Smith, a white man on a 15-month sentence for burglary, is 5ft 11in and of average build.

### Cell death

Anthony Wright, aged 20, of Nottingham, awaiting sentencing for burglary, was found hanged in his cell at a young offenders' centre at Glen Parva, Leicestershire.

### Bible sales fall

Sales of the Bible are expected to fall from 1,100,000 copies to 700,000 this year because of the recession. One publisher, the Bible Society charity, is making 12 people redundant.

### Bond winners

Winners in the weekly Premium Bonds prize draw are £100,000, bond number 1788 255629, winner comes from Lancashire (value of holding, £1,225,500, 31AW 799550, Fife (£4,120); £25,000, 21XL 215420, King's Lynn (£5,535).

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سكنا من الامم

## Fitness and fresh air on two wheels

THE cycling enthusiast with jodhpur-shaped legs, an aura of embrocation and a £1,000 bicycle reckoned that 180 miles in a day was "no sweat". Fitness, rhythm, a carbohydrate diet and body salts topped up with electrolyte fluids allowed him to propel the machine at a rate many drivers might find respectable.

Cycling does not have to be quite so energetic, although competition is the spur for an increasing number of sportsmen and women. The middle ground between carbon fibre racers and those wheeled bedsteads that circulate in leisurely flocks through the streets of Oxford and Cambridge is held by the cycle tourist, ridden by those who prefer a gentler pace, enjoy forays along rough tracks and bridle ways and, like snails, carry their homes with them.

The Cyclists' Touring Club, the governing body for leisure and amenity cycling, says that the unobtrusive, quiet, relatively inexpensive and pollution-free qualities of the bicycle explain its increased popularity. For many it is the chosen route to physical fitness, less tedious than running and easier on the knees.

Cycle sales have outstripped new car sales over the past two years and the club calculates that Britain has 15 million cyclists. The designation of UK routes by the European Long Distance Paths Federation is expected to introduce thousands of European cyclists to Britain and, with longer holidays and a national awareness that fit people tend to live longer, interest is likely to increase.

Graham Hall, the Manchester cycling specialist, reports

Whether for sport or health, cycling is riding on a fashionable and costly high, writes Ronald Faux

that sales of expensive machines, which can cost up to £3,600, have run at record levels this year.

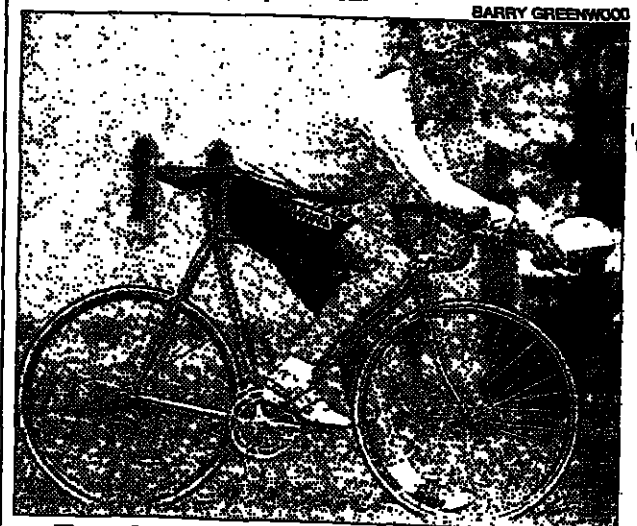
"Very many pure mountain bikes never actually see a mountain track or the kind of rough, muddy terrain they are designed to cross," Mr Hall said. "People buy them when an ordinary machine would do the job just as well and probably with less effort."

The faster, friction-generating tyres of the mountain bike demand more energy than a conventional tyre but many accept that disadvantage for the stability they give. Mountain bikes are available with sprung frames that absorb the hammering from rough tracks and allow the cyclist to maintain a steady pedalling rhythm on the flat and to move more quickly on rough descents.

Modern equipment is good, but Mr Hall recalled a recent rough terrain ride on a machine costing £1,200, kitted out with an ensemble that added a few extra hundred pounds.

He met a man wearing deerstalker hat, sports jacket and trousers held by cycle clips who was about to do the reverse trip on an ordinary bike, a boneshaker that probably cost him shillings when he was a lad. "He asked if he was on the right track, wished me a good day and pedalled off."

BARRY GREENWOOD



Fleet of pedal: Steve Catland, the Great Britain team cyclist, in full competition kit on his bike

## MacLean publisher faces court action

By ROBIN YOUNG

ALISTAIR MacLean, the best-selling author who died in 1987, aged 64, is now fully occupied as a ghost writer. He is keeping two publishing houses and two authors supplied with plots and outlines for their forthcoming books.

The publishing house of HarperCollins, which has subsumed MacLean's original publisher, Collins, faces an action to be resumed before Stratford-upon-Avon magistrates today. Warwickshire trading standards officers allege that MacLean's name was used so prominently on the cover of *Death Train*, a book written by someone else, that customers were misled. The charge carries a maximum

fine of £2,000. None the less, HarperCollins plans to publish another posthumous volume written in MacLean's style and using one of his story outlines in December, in time for the Christmas rush.

Next March Chapman's, the publishing house founded by Collins' former chairman, Ian Chapman, and his wife Marjorie, will also resuscitate some work MacLean did not have time enough on his earth to complete himself. They have commissioned Simon Gandolfi to write Alistair MacLean's *Golden Girl*, which their list describes as "an exciting adventure thriller based on a detailed screenplay by Alistair MacLean".



## United Nations prepares to act on Yugoslavia as echoes of Beirut grow louder

## Dirty war takes on a surreal air

Christopher Walker in Zagreb is reminded of Lebanon in the darkest days of the civil war, with rumours of atrocities readily believed

THE dirty war being waged amid the elegant architecture and verdant countryside of what remains of Yugoslavia is as if the film *Last Year in Marienbad* were being acted by characters from *Rambo* with a script by the Marx Brothers.

The cast includes neo-fascist militiamen in designer sun-glasses and sweatbands who tout their automatic weapons on military dune buggies made from stripped-down Volkswagen Beetles.

There are Serbian snipers who delight in targeting foreign journalists and a new Croatian defence minister, Gorko Susak, aged 46, who was an interior designer in Canada.

To complicate matters, Mr Susak's family had lived for the past 13 centuries in the neighbouring republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina where Muslims and Christians were joining forces yesterday to try to prevent reservists from Montenegro marching through to attack the Croats.

At a press conference in the heavily sand-bagged Intercontinental Hotel, Mr Susak made a forceful impression. He would brook no suggestion of the small Croatian force — 42,000 professionals and 18,000 reservists — surrendering. It has against it 100,000 men in Croatia alone as well as tanks and warplanes.

"We are 4.5 million people who have waited eight centuries for this: no army can defeat us," he said, challenging the European Community to intervene. He did not mention that 12 per cent of the

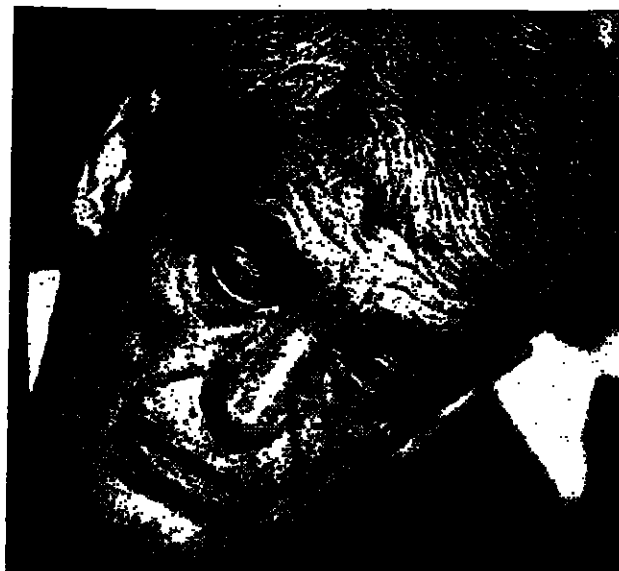
population is Serbian. The feeling on the streets is reminiscent of Beirut in the worst days of the civil war between Muslims and Christians (many of the staunchly Catholic Croats wear crosses around their necks). But everywhere are reminders that the conflict is taking place on the EC's doorstep.

Hatreds are so inbred that atrocity stories of heads used as footballs and genitals cut off are believed without question. Both sides accuse each other of being fascist while one prominent slogan on a Zagreb wall declares: "Marx, Lenin, Engels, Tito."

Despite modern equipment, communications are so bad that the offer by independent Croatia of a new ceasefire to begin yesterday could be relayed to Belgrade only via a facsimile machine in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo. All parties rely heavily on the BBC for information.

On the drive from Italy to the beleaguered Croatian capital, bucolic roadside picnics in Slovenia ominously give way to tank traps, makeshift hospitals and roadblocks manned by groups of vigilantes displaying signs of what an Irish court would term "having drink taken."

Zagreb is in a state of psychological war that grows



Battle fatigue: Gorko Susak, Croatia's defence minister, outlining a ceasefire plan on Saturday. He offered to restore supplies to besieged army units

more tense by the hour and is reinforced by a strict night-time blackout. Cars are warned by radio to give priority to emergency vehicles and the few that venture out have their headlights taped.

Yesterday, the sirens began at 9.30am. Panicky parents clutched children and ran for cellars. Even the hapless EC observers in their white Jeeps were forced to seek shelter. Civilians who did not were ordered below ground by officious women wearing armbands in the Croatian colours of red, white and blue.

Last week federal air force MiGs destroyed the Croatian

television transmitter. The fear now is of more concerted attacks. A huge tunnel, dug under the old city in the 1930s and not used since the second world war, has been re-opened as a mass shelter. Zagreb's defences evoke a mixture of Balkan theatricality and the air of an improvised, dangerous war.

Heavy container lorries are jammed across entrances to streets with army installations and tens of thousands of white sandbags piled against the windows of coal cellars used as shelters. Schools are closed and many residents rarely venture out.

But at Radicev Square, home of the government, the offices of Dr Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, are protected by the recently resurrected praetorian guard in their ornate scarlet uniforms and gleaming boots. Elsewhere, militiamen from the ultra-right Croatian Party of Rights crouch with what look like Chicago-style Thompson machineguns under huge idealistic murals hanging on their headquarters.

On Saturday night the capital was rocked by mortar and machine-gun fire aimed from one of the beleaguered federal Yugoslav army barracks at residential targets. Frightened citizens speak of concealed snipers firing nightly under cover of the blackout, but claims are hard to verify.

Inside the shell-pocked headquarters of the federal 5th Army division covering Croatia and Slovenia, General Andrija Raseta welcomed the return of light and water for the first time since the blockade against the army was ordered.

"I am glad the riots in England have quietened down enough to enable you to come," he joked, under a huge bust of Tito. It seemed a good moment to take the general's advice and relax with some light-hearted comment on the situation until a colleague cautioned that a Danish EC observer was shot in the thigh walking out of the building last week.

Lull in fighting, page 1.  
Letters, page 15

## US may clip B2's wings

Washington — The B2 stealth bomber faces a serious threat to its future when the Senate votes this week on whether to fund four more of the \$850 million (£490 million) aircraft (Martin Fletcher writes).

Support for the B2 has always been thin, but it has been further eroded by the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.

## Cambodia deal

New York — A United Nations peacekeeping force of 200 will go to Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, in November in anticipation of a peace settlement (James Bone writes). Jean-David Levitt, France's chief negotiator at the peace talks, said: "It is to show the UN flag... give a psychological presence."

## King's order

Port Shepstone — King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus commanded his people to lay down their weapons and honour a peace pact that was signed with the South African government and the African National Congress on September 14. (Reuter)

## School strip

Delhi — About 80 Indian girls aged between 15 and 16 were stripped by their teachers during a search for 150 rupees (£2.90), which a pupil said was missing, at a government-funded school in Delhi. The principal and two staff have been suspended. (Reuter)

Gun law: A Croatian guard on duty in Zagreb, where tension was still high in spite of the ceasefire

## Advance through Bosnia threatens to fan conflict

By ROGER BOYES, EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT

THE Yugoslav army push through the ethnically mixed republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina may have tossed a match into the traditional tinder box of the Balkans. That, at any rate, was the view yesterday from Sarajevo, where senior politicians expressed bewilderment at the apparent collapse of all federal government authority in the face of the army's campaign.

A Bosnian government delegation travelled at the weekend to the defence ministry in Belgrade to plead for an immediate army withdrawal from Bosnian territory. But the politicians were stonewalled by the deputy defence minister, Admiral Stane Brovic, who declared: "There's nothing I can do."

As Bosnian cabinet members and the republican prime minister said yesterday, if Muslims and Croats make common cause against the federal army and Serbs, there will be a terrible explosion. Bosnia is predominantly Muslim — about 40 per cent of the population — but also has a large proportion of Serbs (32 per cent) and Croats (18 per cent).

The communities have been kept in a rough, happy balance first under Tito — who is still treated with respect in the republic — and during the subsequent years of collective Yugoslav leadership. But the Serb minority has been radicalised and is using Bos-

nian based, camps to support the Serb guerrillas fighting in Croatia. That, in turn, has led to the radicalisation of both the Croats and the Muslims in Bosnia.

The short drive across the Save river from beleaguered eastern Croatia into Bosnia takes one first through villages displaying the red and white chequered crest of the Croats, then through communities with SDS (Serbian Democratic party) slogans and, within a few miles, to townships with minarets, posters for the Muslim movement SDA and even



green Islamic flags with a white crescent at the centre.

Many Muslims feel a natural alliance with the Catholic Croats against the orthodox Serbs. This is partly historical conditioning, and the memory of how Serb chetniks massacred thousands of Muslims in the east Bosnian village of Foca during the second world war. Now, however, there is some suspicion about the Croatian leadership which a few months ago was thinking aloud chopping up Bosnia.

awarding Bosnian Croats to Croatia, and Bosnian Serbs to Serbia, while leaving the rest as a very much reduced Muslim mini state. Serbs, for their part, say they would accept an intact Bosnia in a federal Yugoslavia under Serbian domination; if the Bosnians were not willing to accept that, then Bosnian Serbs should be allowed to break away and join a Greater Serbia.

There are various proposals for the dismemberment of Bosnia and the Bosnian leadership was slowly coming to terms with the idea that their republic might be split into self governing Croatian, Serbian and Muslim cantons. But the army has cut off such deliberations by stopping on Bosnian soil.

The initial guess was that the Yugoslav army was on the way from Montenegro to relieve the besieged army barracks on the Dalmatian coast and in central Croatia. But yesterday the two army columns stopped in their tracks after making contact with the Serb guerrillas.

The Muslims showed that they were in fighting mood earlier this month when they arrested the defence minister of the self-proclaimed Serbian republic of Krajina, Milan Martić — who is in fact simply a Serb guerrilla leader — was charged with carrying automatic weapons through Bosnian territory. The Serbs threatened to bombard the police station with mortar fire unless he was released. Smiling with humiliation, the Muslims eventually gave in.

The Muslims have the most to lose from a change in the Yugoslav status quo. All three ethnic communities in Bosnia are heavily armed, but the Muslims seem to have acquired an extremely large number of automatic weapons. This may be linked with recent high level contacts between the Bosnian leadership and Libya and Iran, who have never been shy in the past in financing the defence of Islamic communities.

Even the most peaceful negotiated settlement involving the disintegration of Bosnia would leave the Muslims with a thin, and very exposed, stretch of territory. Bosnia cannot be split into three ethnically pure parts without its population being forced into large scale migration.

Some army commanders were yesterday telling Bosnian politicians that they had come to the Bosnian republic as a peace keeping force to pull apart the warring Serb and Croatian communities. But few attached any credibility to this claim. In Bosnia itself the local communities are not yet at war.

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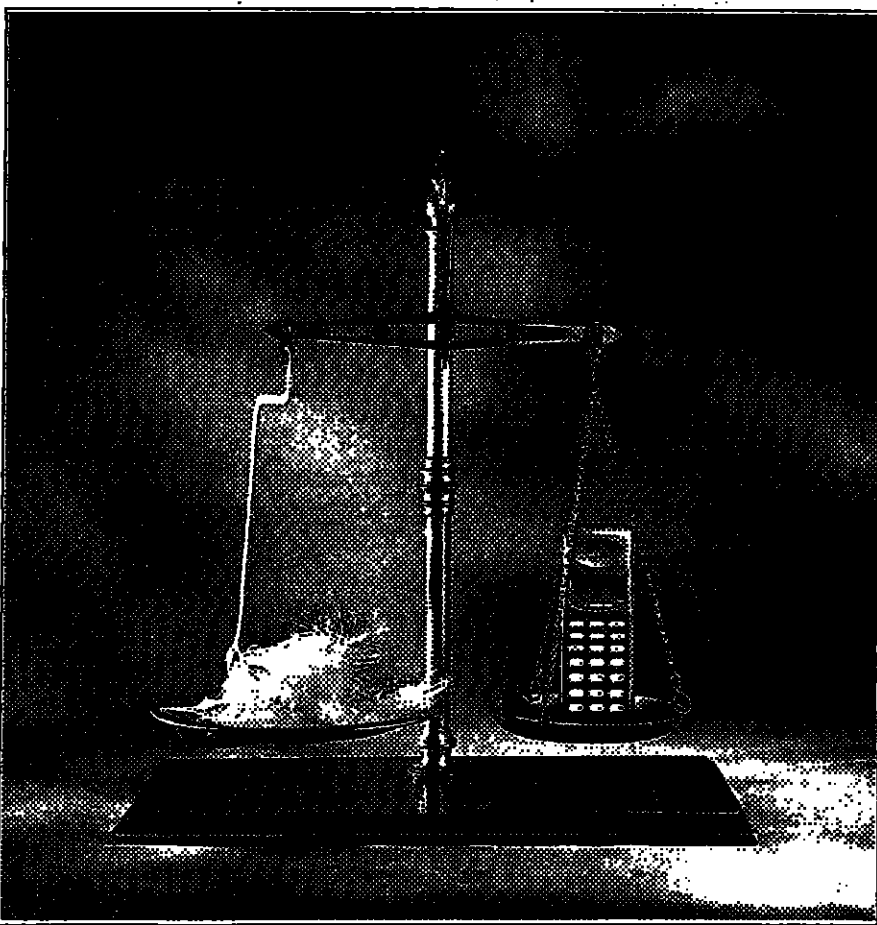
In fact, compared to the average portable, everything about it is small. Including the price. Standing just over 6 inches high, weighing a mere 10½ ounces and costing only £299 (plus VAT), the MT5 is perfectly balanced. It really is a pocket phone you can carry in your pocket. Easily held within the palm of your hand, you can also discreetly use the MT5 anywhere.

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# Dilemma for Bush as Israel and Iraq disputes intensify

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

IN AN effort to cool his administration's confrontation with Israel, President Bush may use his annual speech to the UN General Assembly today to call for the repeal of the assembly's infamous 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism.

As he worked on the speech at Camp David over the weekend, Mr Bush was also being urged by some aides to announce a deadline for Iraq to agree to unimpeded UN helicopter inspections of its weapons facilities or face a fresh display of American military power. If he agreed, Mr Bush could make the deadline as early as Wednesday, giving the Pentagon just enough time to install the

Patriot missile batteries demanded as a safeguard by Saudi Arabia.

There were cogent arguments for and against both moves. In seeking to placate Israel, Mr Bush risks upsetting Arab states at a critical juncture in his administration's attempts to convene a Middle East peace conference. It is also apparent that President Bush's top officials disagree on the wisdom of threatening Iraq with military force. Sick of President Saddam Hussein's defiance, Brent Scowcroft, the US national security adviser, is reportedly determined to teach the Iraqi leader a lesson by ordering American warplanes to escort the UN helicopters. But Richard Che-

ney, the defence secretary, and Colin Powell, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, apparently consider such action premature and imprudent unless backed by the redeployment of substantial firepower to the Gulf to ensure success. James Baker, the Secretary of State, is said to be concerned about the impact on his Middle East peace efforts.

The UN demanded last Tuesday that Iraq provide a written guarantee not to interfere with the UN helicopter inspections, but by yesterday morning Baghdad had still not complied. The 1975 General Assembly resolution, which described Zionism as a "form of racism and racial discrimination", has always been resented by Israel, and calling for its repeal would help Mr Bush regain the confidence of the Israeli government.

The president has not only demanded that Congress delay action on Israel's request for \$10 billion (£5.8 billion) in housing loan guarantees until Arab-Israeli peace talks are under way, but aides have strongly hinted that he will make his ultimate approval conditional on Israel freezing settlement activity in the occupied territories. Such a call could undermine the tortuous efforts of Mr Baker to convene those talks.

Mr Baker returned from another Middle East mission at the weekend with the Palestinians still not committed to attending and without the final agreement of either Syria or Jordan. A second important factor Mr Bush was weighing is the need for the resolution to be repudiated overwhelmingly to demonstrate the UN's change of attitude. American diplomats seeking support at the UN last week were not certain that outcome could be achieved.

Resolution 3379 was passed by 72 votes to 35 in 1975, with 32 countries abstaining, but that was at a time when many Third World countries, backed by the Soviet bloc, were vociferously anti-Western. Washington was hoping that communism's collapse would leave only Arab states opposed to the resolution's repeal.

Jerusalem: American Jewish leaders have told Israel that building settlements in the occupied territories is damaging their lobbying on Israel's behalf in Washington, newspapers reported yesterday.

Front-page reports in *Ma'ariv* and *Hadashot* suggested a widening rift between Israel and its American Jewish supporters over how to deal with President Bush's insistence on delaying consideration of loan guarantees to Israel. The warning came as Israeli radio and newspapers reported plans to break ground tomorrow for a settlement bordering on the occupied West Bank. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, would attend the ceremony, the reports said.

The settlement, called *Cochav Yigal*, is apparently part of a network of outposts planned by Ariel Sharon, Israel's housing minister, along the Israel-West Bank border.

## Saddam plots his response to US

FROM ADAM KELLER IN NICOSIA

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein of Iraq spent the weekend with his inner circle of defence and security advisers, apparently plotting a response to Washington's threat to use American airpower to escort United Nations helicopters on arms-inspection flights.

Officials in Washington have played down the prospects of another Gulf war, but the move reflects increasing frustration within the administration over Saddam's obstinacy in not fulfilling the UN ceasefire terms imposed after his military misadventure in Kuwait.

In Baghdad, the official Iraqi media said Saddam on Saturday called a meeting of key members of the Revolutionary Command Council, the supreme ruling body in the dictatorship. It was reported that the meeting was attended by two of Saddam's relatives, Ali Hassan al-Majid, the interior minister who masterminded the quelling of the Kurdish and Shia rebellions in the wake of the Gulf conflict, and Hussein Kamel Hassan, the defence minister. Also present was Izzat Ibrahim, a Saddam backer, who is vice-chairman of the council.

Mr Bush's anger has increased as Iraq's techniques for evading UN inspections became more feckless. Soldiers once opened fire at inspectors who arrived at a possible nuclear weapons development site, and Iraqi authorities also tried to prevent detection of some 36 lb of semi-enriched uranium by driving the material around Baghdad in the back of a lorry.

In a separate development, Shirley Richter, the wife of the British businessman jailed in Baghdad for more than five years, has left Britain for Baghdad to plead for his release. Jan Richter was imprisoned in 1986 for allegedly bribing Iraqi officials. His case is being handled by the Soviet embassy because Britain has no relations with Iraq.

## Release of Mann is 'still imminent'

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

JACK Mann, the British hostage in Lebanon, may still be released within days or weeks, despite recent setbacks in efforts to end the ordeal of all the hostages, a key Islamic leader said yesterday.

Sayed Hussein Musawi, a member of the ruling council of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God), claimed that the kidnappers were dismayed by what he called Israel's refusal to honour agreements on the number of Arab prisoners they should release. He added that Islamic feelings were provoked by the public appearance to receive an award for a children's book in London last week of Salman Rushdie, the author accused by Muslims of blaspheming Islam in his book *The Satanic Verses*. But, he told BBC Radio 4's *Sunday programme*, Rushdie's release of Mr Mann, said *the Times*, was still imminent.

Sayed Musawi said Islamic groups wanted immediate clarification from the British government about its role in the Writers' Guild of Great Britain award to Mr Rushdie. The Foreign Office declined to comment.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, said at the weekend he was confident all hostages would be released "eventually".



Rushdie: acceptance of award "incensed Islam"

## Peeved dictator mourns mother of limousines

By MARTIN FLETCHER

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein's reasons for continuing to defy America in every way he can are perfectly obvious: Washington has stolen his favourite toy, a black Cadillac limousine, and will not give it back.

The vehicle is not just any old limousine. It cost the Iraqi dictator a whopping \$300,000 (£174,000). It is bomb-proof, plated with heavy armour and has bulletproof tyres. It is even equipped with tear-gas dispensers against the unlikely day Saddam finds himself surrounded by rioting Iraqi mobs demanding his head.

Why so popular a leader should need this mother of all limousines is unclear, but in any event Saddam purchased it in 1988 from O'Gara-Hess and Eisenhardt, a manufacturer of armoured vehicles based in Cincinnati, Ohio. Those were the days, of course, when America and other Western nations could not sell enough to Iraq. The car was exported to Baghdad in November that year, but

was shipped back to the United States in June 1990 for overhaul.

Two months later, on the day that Iraq invaded Kuwait, the car was in Detroit in the workshops of the E.C.S. Roush company, having its engine rebuilt. There it was impounded by gleeful American customs officials who issued a press release headlined "Is Saddam walking?" Donald Watson, assistant commissioner of customs in Chicago, said: "We have reason to believe that this car might have been used by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. In any case, he's not going to get it back."

Thirteen months later the limousine has been moved back to the Cincinnati factory of O'Gara-Hess and Eisenhardt where, according to Bill O'Gara, a director, it is "gathering dust". Moreover, he complains, his firm is considerably out of pocket as a result.

Deprived of his limousine, Saddam reportedly used a green mobile home

called a "Wanderlodge" as a portable command centre during the Gulf war, dodging allied air strikes by keeping constantly on the move. The war may long since be over, but President Bush has no intention of returning the car. Not only do all Iraqi assets in America remain frozen by presidential order, but Mr Bush wants to ensure that Saddam remains as exposed and vulnerable as possible to an assassin's bomb or bullet.

The administration has always denied, albeit with little credibility, that coalition air strikes ever specifically targeted Saddam during the war, but Mr Bush has since had no qualms about urging others to remove him, repeatedly urging the Iraqi military to take matters into their own hands.

As the 1992 presidential campaign gets under way, Mr Bush is likely to be increasingly embarrassed by Saddam's continuance in power.



Fight to the death: Marie Sara, a French matador, fighting her first bull after her investiture by the Mexican woman bullfighter, Conchita Cintrón, during the wine harvest festival in Nîmes, southern France

## Palestinians split on whether to join peace talks

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

A DIVIDED Palestinian leadership will be forced this week to make one of the toughest and possibly most momentous choices of its history when the Palestine National Council, the nation's parliament in exile, decides whether to attend next month's proposed Middle East peace conference.

Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, and delegates from a broad spectrum of Palestinians in exile must decide whether to attend the American and Soviet sponsored peace talks, intended for the first time to bring Israeli, Palestinian and neighbouring Arab leaders into face-to-face negotiations.

On his arrival in Algiers yesterday, Mr Arafat refused to comment on the likely outcome of the weeklong meeting, although on Saturday he said that existing American assurances for the conference were not adequate to win Palestinian acceptance. However, Mr Arafat knows that he cannot afford to turn down an invitation to the peace talks.

Senior Palestinian sources predicted yesterday that the Palestine National Council would vote in favour of attending the conference, but make their acceptance conditional on a six-point guarantee presented to James Baker, the US Secretary of State, last week. The demands are that before attending any talks Palestinians would need guarantees that Israel would freeze

its settlement of the occupied territories; that exiled Palestinians and those from Arab east Jerusalem, annexed by Israel in 1967, should be represented at the talks; and that Washington should commit itself in principle to an Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied by Israel in 1967 and the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

Although the demands stand little chance of acceptance, Bassam Abu Sharif, a PLO spokesman, yesterday attempted to put a positive outlook on the council meeting. He told the BBC: "What I am sure of is that we have an overwhelming majority who are practical, moderate and pragmatic and who would like to see peace return to the Middle East."

But thousands of Palestinians have rejected the peace talks as little better than capitulation. In Jordan, 93,000 Palestinian refugees from 11 camps signed a petition dismissing the American plan and were supported by another 180,000 Palestinian signatories from Lebanon and Syria.

Already Nayef Hawatmeh, the hardline leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has refused to attend the council meeting, as has the Islamic fundamentalist movement, Hamas, which considers any territorial compromise with Israel over Palestine complete capitulation.

Maybe they're the world's best selling typewriters because they're the world's best typewriters.



# Hong Kong liberals attack governor's choices for council

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

HONG Kong's pro-democracy liberals have reacted angrily to governor Sir David Wilson's naming of several appointees to the legislative council at the weekend. They say the appointments do not match the pro-democracy tide that became apparent in the first direct elections to the council a week ago.

In the interim, Martin Lee, the leader of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, had presented to the governor a list of those he wished to see appointed. None of them appeared on Sir David's list.

Under the limited democracy in Hong Kong, 18 of 60 seats in the legislative council are directly elected. The rest are appointed by professional groups or chosen by the governor. Last Sunday the United Democrats won 16 seats through the ballot box.

Mr Lee said last night: "The governor has missed a golden opportunity of allowing democracy to develop under the present restrictions. If he had

appointed a few people who are fair-minded on the issues, he would have gone a long way to helping democracy to develop.

"He has clearly stifled the will of the people. They want democrats and people who are willing to criticise the government," he said. By Hong Kong standards Sir David's appointees were all conservatives.

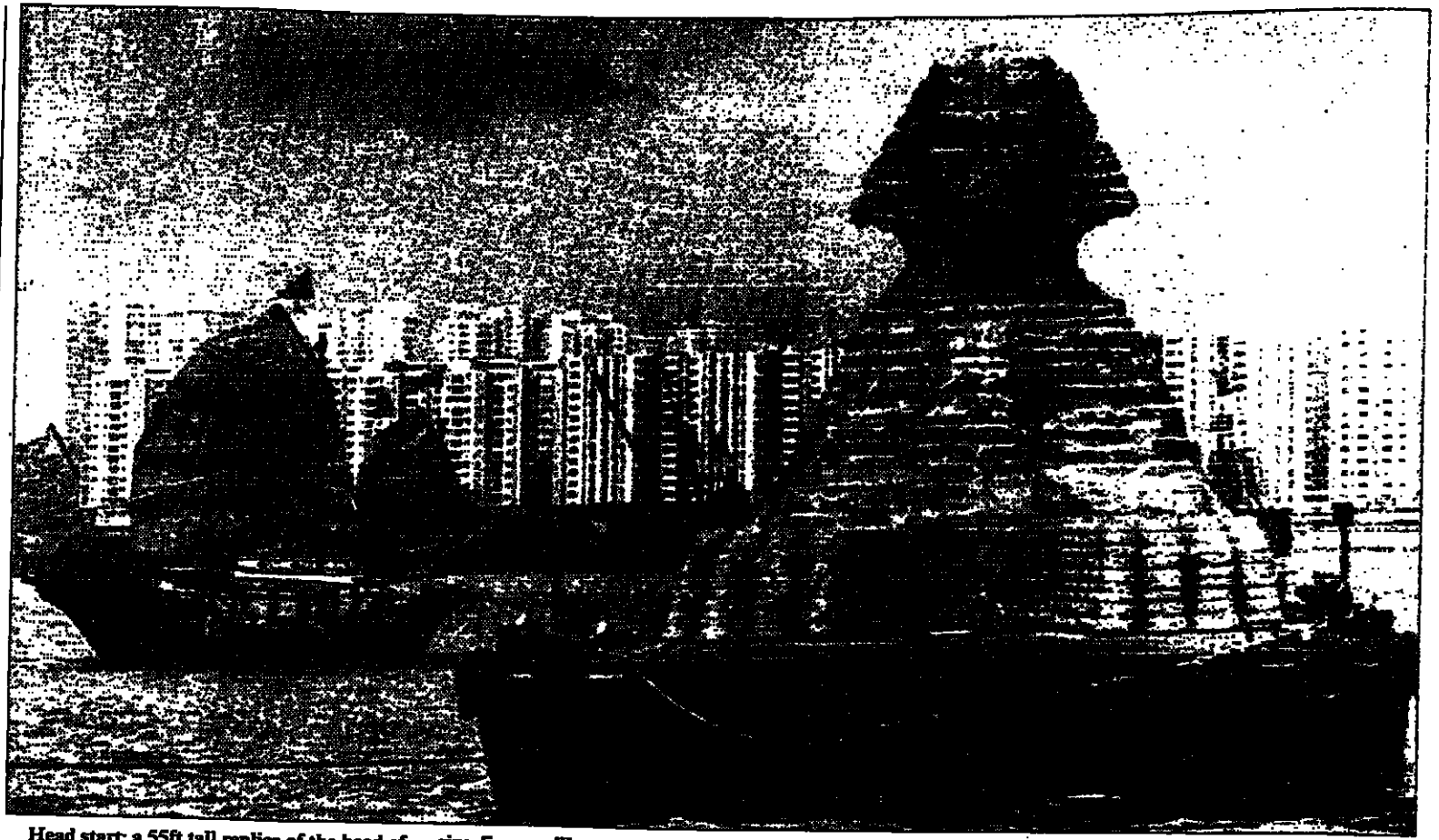
"We had hoped that the governor could give effect to the clear wishes of the people, so clearly expressed in last Sunday's direct elections," Mr Lee said. "They chose their representatives to represent them in legislative council, only to find these people's representatives all swept aside through these appointees."

The governor's list includes seven reappointments and ten new members, all of whom are virtually unknown outside their professional fields. Three are academics and the others are businessmen or professionals, largely working in social services. "None of them

are eye-catchers," one observer commented. "The best you can say is that they are neutral." The appointments were made despite the welcome by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, for the results in the elections, which he said opened "a new and encouraging chapter" in the history of the colony.

Sir David, who said he had aimed for neutral figures, appears to have tried to walk a particularly sensitive line between provoking Peking and completely alienating the likes of Mr Lee, who is seen as a subversive by the Chinese government.

○ Hanoi: United Nations, Hong Kong and British officials arrived in Hanoi yesterday for new talks on the Vietnamese boat people, whose numbers in Hong Kong holding camps have hit a 12-year high of 63,100. Police shot dead a Vietnamese man during a fight between rival gangs in one of the camps yesterday. (Reuters)



Head start: a 55ft tall replica of the head of the Egyptian Sphinx beginning its journey through Kowloon harbour yesterday. The polyethylene replica of the Sphinx was being towed to Hong Kong University's Stanley Ho Sports Centre to promote a multi-million dollar production of Aida at the sports complex. The production has been organised by the Italian operatic entrepreneur, Giuseppe Raffa. The massive figure will pass through the crowded inner harbour again today, incongruous against the backdrop of modern Hong Kong. The production, which is due to open in early November, has already run in New York and Toronto where huge crowds and countless amateur photographers were attracted to the image of the Sphinx.

LUSAKA NOTEBOOK by Jan Raath

## Writers relish new freedoms

A utocracy's decline in a country is usually followed by a rush of new newspapers and magazines as journalists begin to savour the delights of press freedom.

In Zambia, that rush has been more of an explosion. After President Kaunda ended the one-party state and the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy forced a constitution on him, Lusaka has seen the launch of ten new publications in the past month. Not only have new dailies and Sunday papers appeared, but weeklies on politics and international affairs, and publications in the vernacular, for children, on wildlife, and on sexual and personal matters have appeared on the newsstands.

Only one paper, the *Weekly Post*, is independent. The rest are all from the stable of the *Times of Zambia* newspaper group, owned by the government. Mysteriously, the group has employed no new staff and all the titles will have to draw on the same limited pool of newsprint. Journalists here say the result is a drop in the print run of the *Times of Zambia* from 30,000 to 12,000, creating confusion where the papers are sold.

the Anglo-American Corporation of Zambia, and a descendant of the Beit family, the colonial philanthropists, it provides refreshingly critical reporting.

Changes in Southern Africa require a new look at old institutions. The headquarters of the African National Congress, a dowdy single-storey building in a back street off Cairo Road, has all but closed up now that the organisation's leaders have returned to South Africa. There are plans to turn the building, where innumerable strategies against Pretoria were hatched, into a museum.

At the same time, the opposition, confidently expecting to win the elections in October, is deliberating about what to do with the ruling party's headquarters. Situated on Independence Avenue and overlooking the statue of freedom — a slave snapping his chains, executed in classic socialist style — the monstrous 17-storey edi-



The paper that digs deeper: the *Weekly Post*, which dwarfs all Lusaka, has never been finished.

The Chinese construction company engaged to build it lost patience more than a year ago with the start-stop project, with interruptions apparently related to the availability of ruling party funds, and built its own Chinese restaurant instead — an imposing pagoda-style construction called "The Wall" — to justify its continued existence in Lusaka. Sources in the opposition movement say they are thinking of turning the ruling party's headquarters into a hospital.

## Press in Pakistan hails solo princess

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN ISLAMABAD

HERALDED by extensive and flattering press coverage, the Princess of Wales arrives in Pakistan today for her longest solo official visit abroad. The highlight will be a trip through the Khyber Pass, the scene of some of the most humiliating routs of British colonial history. She will also visit the Sandy Gail prosthetics centre in Peshawar, a frontier town where many victims of the Afghan war seek medical help.

The royal tour was originally planned for last September, when she would have been accompanied by the Prince of Wales. But the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto's government and the subsequent general election intervened. The Pakistan government has said the Prince of Wales is welcome at any time but did not specifically on this occasion issue an invitation. Miss Bhutto, on a lecture tour in the United States, sent a letter and a gift to the princess, which will be handed to her today.

Not everybody in Pakistan

has a close knowledge of the British royal family, judging by the comments of a taxi driver in one front-page newspaper article yesterday. He was quoted as saying that he had always wanted to see Queen Victoria and was now glad of the opportunity to do so. The Pakistan hairdressers' federation has sent a message virtually begging the princess's personal hairdresser to visit them to reveal some of his secrets.

The popular press is represented in strength, and the headline "Princess up the Khyber" has already been written. Photographers are hoping she will demonstrate the same spontaneity towards Pakistan's undernourished children as she did to young Aids victims in Brazil last month. Her packed schedule includes a visit to a small family welfare centre that provides child health care.

The princess's official engagements begin in Islamabad, the capital, when she visits the commonwealth war graves cemetery.

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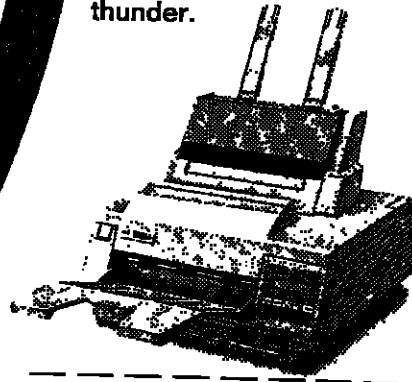
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## Georgians fear clashes after riots rock city

From Bruce Clark in Tbilisi

GEORGIA's capital was bracing itself for bloody armed clashes last night after a weekend of rioting left government supporters in control of the city centre and their opponents, armed with machine guns and backed by armoured cars, holed up in the broadcasting headquarters.

As supporters of Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the nationalist president, rejoiced after routing and expelling opposition activists from central Tbilisi, their adversaries — who include some of Georgia's most distinguished intellectuals — were expecting an armed assault on the television centre.

Tense negotiations were under way between government officials, on one hand, and Tengiz Kintovani, the national guard commander, on the other, who has sent armoured vehicles and at least 200 men armed with rifles to defend the broadcasting centre which has become one of the president's opponents. There was an atmosphere of resentment in the city yesterday.

## Fifth man mystery is solved

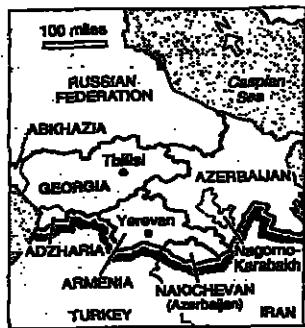
By David Watts  
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Cairncross, a former civil servant, has admitted for the first time that he was the fifth man who spied for the KGB in Britain while his controller has exploded one of the spy world's great myths — that there was a ring recruited at Cambridge in the 1930s.

He told *The Mail on Sunday* from his home in the south of France: "I was made one of the five during the war. I hope this will finally put an end to the fifth man mystery. I was promoted to become one of the five after the battle of Kursk in 1943. I had provided information which helped the Soviets to win that battle against the Germans."

Mr Cairncross's KGB controller, Yuri Modin, suggested he was the fifth man in a recent article in the Moscow magazine *Top Secret*, though he did not name him. Mr Modin insisted that the Cambridge five, Anthony Blunt, Kim Philby, Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess and Mr Cairncross, were not a team of agents or a communist cell.

He said it was a coincidence that the men all studied at Cambridge. "It was simply more efficient to concentrate our efforts on the most successful five agents. They will now go down in history as one of the greatest successful spy operations of the century. They are an example of deep intelligence penetration into the state apparatus of Great Britain, which by all objective criteria is one of the most effective, competent and reliable in the world."



## Armenia votes for independence

Armenians, turning another page in their turbulent history, see Boris Yeltsin as a harbinger of peace, Robert Seely writes

ARMENIANS yesterday appeared to have voted overwhelmingly "yes" to secession from the Soviet Union. According to Babken Araktsian, the deputy speaker of the parliament, 99 per cent of those who voted on Saturday opted for independence.

Official observers here said that they were happy with the election procedures and that the results were genuine. The official declaration of independence is expected to be made today at a meeting of the republic's supreme soviet. An official American congressional delegation, now in Yerevan, will advise President Bush to recognise Armenian independence and sponsor its entry to the United Nations. Congressman James Sensenbrenner said: "The electoral procedures were at or above international standards. The only point we would make is that voters and electoral officers were a bit too exuberant in expressing their happiness inside the polling stations."

However, the American administration's reaction to Armenia's referendum will be influenced by decisions taken by the Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, who yesterday arrived in Yerevan for talks with the Armenian president, Levon Ter-Petrosyan.

Mr Yeltsin was greeted by several thousand Armenians when he arrived earlier in the day in the embattled enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh along with Nursultan Nazarbayev, the leader of Kazakhstan. "Boris, you are the hope of Karabakh," they chanted. Mr Yeltsin's arrival was not, however, applauded by members of the Azerbaijani minority in the region, which is part of the republic of Armenia.

"It was stormy, not easy in Stepanakert," Mr Yeltsin said. In a sign of his serious intent of peacemaking, his team was joined in Yerevan by Marshal Yevgeni



An Armenian boy dances for joy in Yerevan

Shaposhnikov, the Soviet defence minister. "The most important thing now, the root of the problem, is to come up with ways of ending the bloodshed in Nagorno-Karabakh," said Mr Yeltsin. The Russian

president, whose efforts have short-circuited attempts by President Gorbachev to impose a solution, is trying to arrange an all-embracing peace conference on the Caucasus disputes, to be held in the

southern Russian spa town of Mineralnye Vody.

The referendum day turned into an independence festival as thousands took to the streets in a weekend of celebrations.

In Apagah, 18 miles from Yerevan, villagers had voted before midday and by lunchtime tables weighed down with *khachapuri* and *lavash* — spiced mutton and Armenian bread — had been spread across the village square. The feast, which lasted all day, was interspersed by drunken toasts to independence, singing and dancing. To greet the arrival of European observers a sheep was dragged to the village polling booth where its throat was slit. "It is a greeting to you," said Halk Bagdasaryan, the chairman of the local election committee.

He said: "The people are hopeful. We know that independence cannot solve all our problems but it will be a boost for us. We have waited many years for this day. It is like a dream."

The chaotic celebrations continued into the night and early yesterday morning in Yerevan as the city's main Republic Square ground to a halt. Cars with horns blaring and packed with young men some clinging to bonnets or tucked into boots, raced around the city at frightening speed. Others stood atop lorries waving Armenian national flags. It was a bad weekend for pedestrians and sheep.

The spontaneous displays of dancing, aided by generous quantities of Armenian brandy, continued throughout yesterday too. In the republic's supreme soviet, temporarily functioning as a press centre, Armenians danced through its corridors. Above all the referendum results have reaffirmed Armenian pride. The weekend's outpouring of joy has been in marked contrast to the three years of communal anguish and powerlessness felt in the republic over their treatment by the Soviet and Azerbaijani governments.

The problems here include a continuing three-year blockade which has cut food and oil supplies from Azerbaijan. Airplane fuel is so scarce that there have been no flights to Moscow for three days.

## Britain remains obstacle to EMU

From George Brock in APELDOORN

TEN weeks from the European Community summit at Maastricht, the question remains: will Britain ever be ready to merge the pound into a single European currency?

As the EC's finance ministers emerged from their weekend meeting on European monetary union making harmonious noises, the old battle still loomed. The issue most likely to derail EMU negotiations before the summit in early December is still Britain's insistence on a wider freedom of choice than any other community country.

After four years of debate over monetary union, Britain's entry to the exchange-rate mechanism, the departure of Margaret Thatcher and nine months of talks, London still has not said whether it shares its partners' goal of a single currency. During the drafting of the monetary union treaty to be signed at Maastricht, John Major and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have managed to be involved without being committed. Britain plays a full part in mapping the route to monetary union, while clinging to what is known as its "general reserve" — a declaration that it does not already agree the final destination set out by the other 11 members.

Time is running out for this convenient hypocrisy. The draft treaty in its current form binds the Twelve to creating one money, although there is much complicated language devoted to explaining that the process may go at different speeds in different countries. Britain, one official said, wants a triple choice: joining a monetary union as quickly as possible; joining later; or not joining at all. The first two are built into the treaty; the third option, which Britain alone requests, is not.

Britain's partners talk as if it were a foregone conclusion that Britain will drop its insistence on open-endedness at the last minute and sign up to eventual union. But Mr Lamont still insists that the issue for Britain is "not when, but whether."

Leading article, page 15  
Two-speed Europe, page 24

## Giscard flaunts race issue

Paris — The fight for the anti-immigrant vote in France is being waged openly as mainstream parties try to match the growing poll appeal of the right-wing National Front (Philip Jacobson writes).

With a new opinion poll putting Jean-Marie Le Pen, the front's leader, well ahead on "satisfactory solutions", the taboo on racial issues is all but gone. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president and head of the UDF party, boarding the bandwagon at the weekend, said France faced "an invasion" by undesirable foreigners and called for "a right of blood" to decide citizenship.

## Deadlock ends

New York — Salvadorean rebel commanders have apparently broken the deadlock in United Nations-led peace talks by dropping a key demand that their forces should be merged with the army. Diplomats at the UN said. The rebels will settle instead for assimilation into El Salvador's police force. (Reuter)

## Briton freed

Ankara — Gareth Thomas, a British tourist, and three Americans and an Australian who had been searching for Noah's Ark are in good health and are savouring their freedom at an American air base in southern Turkey after being held by Kurdish separatists in mountain hideouts for three weeks. (Reuter)

## Scrolls released

San Marino, California — Scholars throughout the world will be allowed to study 3,000 master photographic negatives of the Dead Sea Scrolls, held by the Huntington Library here, William Moffett, the library's director, said. Until now access to the scrolls has been limited to a small group of scholars. (Reuter)

## Attacks rise

Bonn — With radical right-wing skinheads increasingly staging organised violent attacks on people seeking asylum, police and local authorities have warned Bonn to bring in tight immigration controls. They say these are necessary to avoid the danger of widespread social unrest.

## Soviet host fails to meet Gummer team

From Charles Bremner in Moscow

JOHN Gummer, the agriculture minister, and a mission of British food industry chiefs arrived in Moscow yesterday to survey the Soviet food distribution system, but their host could not be found.

Yuri Luzhkov, the official in charge of food procurement on the new state committee for the economy, had invited Mr Gummer to Moscow when he visited Britain last week and had been expected to greet him when he arrived with Alistair Grant, the head of Safeway, Tony Hales, the chief executive of Allied Lyons, and eight other company heads. But Mr Luzhkov was absent and British embassy officials had little idea of the group's itinerary.

The delegation is in Russia to find ways in which British expertise and funds can ease the inefficient food distribution system. Up to 70 per cent of Soviet food is lost before reaching consumers.

The Soviet Union has long-standing private networks for distributing fresh meat, vegetables and fruit in which the market mechanism operates. These are the farmers' markets, where prices for basic commodities are beyond the means of most citizens. The Soviet authorities have to find a way of converting the inept state supply system into a functioning market without allowing the dislocation that could provoke famine and civil unrest.

MOSCOW NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

## Spirit of times past lingers on

If the spirit of Lenin was anywhere near Red Square at the weekend, it might have concluded that this was where he came in all those decades ago. A bedraggled crowd of workers huddled together waving banners in protest at the "repressive" behaviour of the Moscow authorities. "Hands off Lenin," they shouted while members of the "United Workers' Front" thrust copies of a makeshift newspaper at passers-by.

The track, called *Molnija* (Lightning), could have come straight from the printing press of *Iskra* (Spark), Lenin's old underground publication. It even boasted that members of the persecuted communist party had staged a meeting right under the nose of the authorities.

The demonstration, to protest against plans to close the Central Lenin Museum and transfer his embalmed remains from the mausoleum to a St Petersburg cemetery, was one of an array of surreal visions to greet a correspondent who had left Moscow in 1986.

No matter how much you read about it and see it on television, coming face to face for the first time with the reversal of the old order produces amazement and not a little disbelief. Most striking is the absence of the old caution.

With the political clamp gone, everyone is talking politics out loud in

front of strangers, freely to foreigners and endlessly. Around Red Square, gaggles of people gather in impromptu debates, hurling insults and friendly taunts at each other about everything from the nature of patriotism to the supposed autocracy of the new Tsar Boris. Topics that were sacred or taboo are openly reviled and aired.

Wander around town and the most visible signs of the August events, as they are called, are the non-statues, the naked pedestals that once held the fathers of bolshevism. Even those left standing, like Lenin and Marx, bear their share of jocular graffiti. "I'm sorry," someone has scrawled in huge letters on Marx's in the square named after him. This defacement of history is what is troubling the people across at the Lenin museum, whose sprawling terraced chambers are stuffed with once holy relics such as Lenin's suits and shirt and are now the only place you can see the red banners that once splashed the city.

"Night has fallen on this country," says Nikolai Ivanovich, a grey-haired politics professor and proud communist who has come to voice disgust with the sacrilege that he says is being perpetrated by the new capitalist "dictators". "They are criminals out there, hooligans," says the professor, who is wearing two rows of campaign

ribbons. There are tears in his eyes. *Pravda*, still the voice of the party though not officially, came to the Leninist cause on Saturday, urging people who stooped to rewriting history. Now, since help for Lenin is clearly not coming at home, the museum is appealing to the world to save it and in something of a delicious irony, it is calling for donations from foreign firms in Moscow.

The only charity anyone seems to be patronising is not Lenin but the church, which has set up a wooden shrine complete with icon and candles on the corner of Red Square. Provided it raises the funds, it plans to rebuild the cathedral of the Virgin of Kazan which stood here until Stalin demolished it in 1936. Under the eyes of a priest, believers young and old are queuing to file past, to light a candle, say a prayer and drop a few roubles into the glass jar. Across the square, wedding couples are still queuing to pay the traditional respects at the Lenin mausoleum. But while one set of icons and dogma has been scrapped to be replaced with others, it seems that little has changed, at least not for the better, in the life of Russians. The same old crowds of shabbily-dressed and mournful figures surge through streets that are more dilapidated than ever. The shops are far emptier and money is giving way to barter.

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Target for cuts: Margaret and Ron Wink with a member of the Cabrach ROC team on a weekly visit to their nuclear warning bunker on a grouse moor in Banffshire

## Last post on the Cabrach

With tinned peaches, goulash and memories, the Royal Observer Corps post 32 is signing off, Alastair Robertson reports

The six members of Royal Observer Corps post number 32 (Area 29) held their last supper in a 14ft by 8ft concrete bunker buried on the edge of a Banffshire grouse moor. They had goulash, powdered mashed potato, corned beef and a solid lump of oatmeal, to be eaten raw or turned into porridge. The pudding was tinned peaches, apple dumplings and chocolate.

"The peaches were very good, weren't they?" said Leading Woman Observer Margaret Wink. Her husband, Observer Ron Wink, warehouse supervisor at Parkmore distillery in nearby Dufftown, agreed. The goulash, too, was above expectation.

Ever since Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, announced in July that the Royal Observer Corps, veteran of the Battle of Britain, was to be "stood down" by the end of this month, little groups in bunkers from Shetland to Land's End have been tucking into their emergency rations if only to discover what, in the absence of a nuclear war, they have been missing all these years.

When Mr Baker announced that the ROC was surplus to requirement, he not only saved £6 million a year but snipped away a tiny and unsung segment of British life.

The loss, it is true, will go largely unnoticed. Except, perhaps, on Ar-

mistice Days. Its RAF-style uniforms packed off to government stores, the ROC will no longer parade at city cenotaphs or village war memorials. Nor, as things stand, will representatives of the 9,500 part-time civilian volunteers from 870 nuclear warning and monitoring posts across the land appear at the annual service of remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall. From this, the ROC's 50th anniversary year, life will never be the same again.

Up at post number 32, almost 1,000ft above sea level in the Cabrach, a desolate plateau of heather and grazing, the news had been greeted with sadness and disappointment. Once a week in the summer, fortnightly in the winter, the Winks, an apprentice butcher, a temporarily unemployed oil rig worker and a cardboard carton maker from the Glenfiddich distillery have made the 14-mile trip from Dufftown to their bunker, buried in a roadside field and indistinguishable from a farm water cistern. Its only notable feature is a large television aerial. "No, no. That's the farmer's. He gets better reception from here," Mr Wink explained.

In the unlikely event of a nuclear strike on the Cabrach, three of the team would batten down with their blast and fallout measuring instruments, 21 days' supply of goulash and oatcakes, two bunks, duffel coats and a chemical lavatory. The three left outside would man a safe house in Dufftown. No one actually expected the Cabrach to be a target. The only sizeable habitation nearby is the Grouse Inn, a favourite with local coach parties.

Fifty years ago, observers at the Cabrach post scoured the skies for hostile Heinkels. Since the mid-1950s they have endlessly rehearsed reporting procedures during a nuclear strike. Their equipment — "let's just call them 'instruments'" — Mr Wink said, mindful of the Official Secrets Act — was erected on the bunker roof, along with the impressively named Ground Zero Indicator loaded with light-sensitive paper to identify the direction of a nuclear blast. The GZI also had an annoying tendency to record the path of the sun on bright days. On exercises, the Cabrach post reported into the United Kingdom warning

and monitoring network, via British Telecom land lines. Thus, with reports of fallout levels and blast strengths pouring in from 870 bunkers, would the government identify the source and severity of an attack, had it not done so already. The hand-cranked siren issued in 1955 would have been hauled up the access shaft to sound last orders for the Grouse Inn regulars and anyone else downwind of its three-mile range.

"I seem to remember the police were to come out and stand on a hill to see if they could hear it," recalled Richard Donald, a one-time country schoolmaster in Strathbeggie, downhill from the Cabrach. But nothing had happened. A talk at a local hotel on the issue of fallout monitoring instruments in an attack had, as far as he remembered, been sidetracked on the question of whether a local farmer should take his cattle in before or after sounding the alert.

But in the Cabrach there has been no such doubt. For the cost of their petrol, the Winks and their fellow observers have lugged five gallon jerry cans of water up the hill to their post, recharged banks of wet-cell batteries, swept the maroon wall-to-

wall carpet installed at their own expense (the government-issue visitors' book, signed by an inspecting officer, records: "A neat and tidy post, well done") and honed their monitoring and reporting skills. The Cabrach has been an award-winning post for maintenance and efficiency. Mrs Wink, recruited by the mobile library van driver, wears a blue Spitfire on her shoulder, witness to her prowess in the minutiae of recording nuclear explosions.

There was no glamour in the job, the Winks agreed, and little excitement, although a member of CND had once asked if he could go down the bunker. He was told he could not and went away.

Mrs Wink had been invited to the royal review at ROC headquarters at Bentley Priory, the old Battle of Britain nerve centre in Middlesex. "I don't know which was more exciting, seeing the Queen or going in an aeroplane for the first time," Mrs Wink said. In the event, she had instinctively retired to the back of her group when the Queen approached. But it had been a great day out, on balance, she thought the flight had been the best bit.

What will happen to the 870 ROC posts, nobody knows. "They would make good prisons, that's about all," Mr Wink said, looking up after eight years poised in defence of the realm.

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## If the skin fits, wear it

Sue Townsend, a typical English prude, is learning to love her body

She stares provocatively at the camera, peeling off each garment without blushing. She stands in revealing bathing costume, an experienced smile plays about her lips and her eyes light up. This is no porn movie. This is the writer Sue Townsend, a self-confessed former prude, learning to love her body at the age of 45, before a discerning BBC2 audience. Ms Townsend wrote, narrated and presented this first programme in *Think of England*, a new BBC series starting on Tuesday, October 15, which examines the eccentricities of English life.

The English attitude to the body has long been an emotional subject for Ms Townsend: "We are so shy and retiring about our bodies, so ill educated. We do not fit our skins." The latter is a French phrase coined to illustrate modesty and physical repression.

In the programme, Ms Townsend draws on her own experiences, describing every intimate detail that has affected her body. Not even her own funeral is sacred: in fact, she stages it for the camera. "I'm a diabetic, I smoke, I have already had one heart attack. Filming my own funeral was like saying 'yah boo' to death. Don't come for me because I'm waiting for you."

So what does she have in mind? "I certainly don't want a typical English funeral where people behave well and don't cry. I want wailing and gnashing of teeth, songs and poetry, everyone dressed in traditional black. Then back to my house for a great big party."

Less morbid references include her first experiences of the naked male body, at the war memorial in her native Leicester. "When I was a very young girl I spotted some of the statues were nude, and would walk miles out of my way to avoid looking at them. It embarrassed me."

Then on to Leicester Natural History Museum, where Ms Townsend sighted her first male genitalia: "They were attached to Barry, the stuffed giraffe. Basically I thought his balls were his penis and I got terribly confused about the sexual act as a result. Who could I have asked? It just wasn't the done thing."

Other locations used in the programme are as diverse as Blackpool waxworks and Centre Parcs, the plastic pleasure domes. "Our attitude changes on holiday," Ms Townsend says. "We're forced

to wear bright colours, bare our bodies, rub smelly things into our skin. We are forced to be aware of our body and like it. Then suddenly the fortnight is over and it's back to sober outfits and modesty."

Ms Townsend uses Edith Sitwell as an example of human repression. "Her upbringing is a typical example of the way in which men have manipulated women's bodies. Because the fashionable shape of her era was small, frail and dainty, she was considered a freak. She was 6ft tall and had a huge frame. As a child her father had a doctor devise an iron cage which she slept in, in an attempt to stunt her growth."

"But as an adult she transcended this barbaric cruelty and turned her 'freakiness' into her trademark. She wore amazing hats and jewellery, fantastic clothing and led a fascinating life. She fitted her skin."

So how did making the programme affect the way Ms



Sue Townsend and model man

Townsend felt about her own body? "I have blossomed," she says. She traces it all back to the bags under her eyes. "They are my history. How they got there is my life story. To her they are both ugly and beautiful. Cutting them away would be like cutting out a chapter of a book. I just have to put up with people constantly saying 'Are you tired? You do look tired.'"

"All my life I've been intensely self-conscious. Adrian Molish, I have draped myself in black but longed to dress like the gangsters' molls in Hollywood films."

"I've resolved to change that about myself. For the programme I purchased the loudest swimming costume I could find. It was the bravest thing I ever did, walking out of that changing room and in front of those cameras."

SIOBHAIN DE PAOR

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1991

## Roll models

Does rolling your own cigarettes mark you as an arty rebel, or simply poor?

At last, recognition for those of us who still practise the arcane ritual of rolling our own cigarettes. And from no less a source than Dr Alan Blum, the chair of the American anti-smoking group, Doctors Ought to Cure. Dr Blum, whose organisation campaigns to eliminate smoking, has upset the appellation by advising people who still feel they must smoke to stick to high-tar, hand-rolled cigarettes. His theory is that someone who smokes these will generally smoke fewer — because he or she is getting a strong dose of nicotine. And that it is better to smoke fewer, even if they are high in tar.

True or not, this is unlikely to gladden the hearts of roll-up smokers, precisely because they are generally the bolshie type. After all, we all know it is bad for us, but these are the choices. Think what you get when you buy a packet of cigarettes: 20 ready-made, uniform nicotine units wrapped in foil, cardboard, cellophane and a brand name that is some adman's fantasy.

These cigarettes can be useful in relieving the addict's craving for nicotine, but what do they do for your self-esteem as the chemicals in the tobacco making it burn brightly whether you participate or not, the packaging adding to the rubbish mountain? Nothing, except to remind you that you are a clone, one of a billion addicts. But if you invest in a quarter ounce of hand-rolling tobacco and a slim packet of papers, you are buying into a different scenario. When that moment of social tension crops up and you reach for a cigarette, you have plenty of time to avoid your companion's eyes, to prevaricate, to think. And people will sit patiently while you draw out that rustling little oblong, pinch tobacco, arrange it and roll it deftly.

After all that, you can light it, too. Again and again, because it keeps going out, until all that is left is a tiny pile

of ash and shreds of tobacco on your lips.

This way is much cheaper, too, and if you are feeling particularly broke you can roll one as thin as a toothpick. A chain-smoking friend found he was still chain-smoking, but rolling tobacco was costing him half as much because the ritual took so long.

Home rollers who are also anti-fashion will be pleased to know there is no risk of their becoming trendy. "Frankly," says John Morgan, of *GQ* magazine, "it is people who are short of money who use roll-ups. It can't be seen as sophisticated."

Yet there are arsy, bohemian — even intellectual — overtones to rolling your own. Poets smoke them. Martin Amis does it. Liz Calder, a senior executive at Bloomsbury publishers, caught the habit when she fell in love with roll-up smoking. Louis Baum, editor of *The Book Seller*, "I like it," she says, "because it shows a certain sort of temperament. Rebellious and contemplative. It's so slow, and then all the tobacco falls out."

**'Nobody in film or TV would be seen dead with one'**

Proof that roll-ups will never be aspirational, though, is that nobody in film or television would be caught dead smoking them. Jane Villiers, an agent in the industry, can only think of one colleague who rolls up: "He is a struggling, poor young director."

Cheapsack is one reason why women often roll their own, but there are others. Smoking was a statement of liberation for our grandmother's generation. Then it became the dreary norm. But these days, there is still an element of rejecting the feminine stereotype in a woman who smokes roll-ups.

And here is the rub. As smoking becomes increasingly naughty, the perverse percentage of the population is more likely to want to carry on. Better surely that they roll their own — for a shorter, sharper shock to the system.

BRIGID MCCONVILLE

*"The standard of county youth orchestras has risen so remarkably that there is hardly a work in the concert repertoire that they are not capable of tackling."*



But are they doomed to decline as instrumental music in schools is axed as too costly? Anthony Hopkins looks at Music for Youth in The TES this Friday.

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# All minority parties now

Peter Riddell says parties argue about funds because they lack members

What is wrong with the funding of British politics is that the Tories and Labour parties no longer have mass memberships. Neither of them come well out of the latest propaganda clash over sources of funds. There is a pertinent passage somewhere about "motes and beams". Their arguments about over-dependence on funds from business or trade unions are both right, but both miss the significance of their lack of members.

Politics in Britain is a minority activity. People vote in high numbers at general elections, but few go to political meetings and fewer still join parties. Membership figures are highly unreliable, but all parties have suffered a substantial decline over the past 15 to 20 years. The Tory total fell from 2.3 million in the early 1950s to just under 1.2 million by the early 1980s, and is probably even lower now. Labour's total individual membership was more than a million in the early 1950s but has since fallen sharply. After the 1987 election defeat, the party launched a drive to raise membership again to a million, but the last published figure was 330,000, just up from the low point of 274,000. Trouble with computerised records and chronic inefficiency are only a partial explanation.

The parties themselves blame social changes: people now have a wider range of choices about how to spend their time. The old Tony Hancock joke that he did not join the Young Conservatives because he did not want to play table tennis or look for a wife is as much a period piece as his black and white television series. Moreover, fewer people strongly identify with either the Tories or Labour.

The parties still consist of small numbers of enthusiasts, and they cannot finance themselves without outside help. The Tory poster campaign, "Who Runs Labour?", on the role of trade-union funds and votes in Labour's annual conference, candidate selection and decisions, raises an electorally sensitive question that the party cannot fully answer when it does not have a mass individual membership.

The trouble with Tory fundraising is that it is secret. No one disputes that small individual donations can legitimately remain private, but the £2m allegedly given by John Latsis, the Greek shipping billionaire, is different. Foreign donors may be acting altruistically (though such contributions would be illegal in the United States); they may simply like the way the Tories are running Britain, and all they may get is a handshake from John Major at a special donors' event, a harmless stroking of their egos. And business donors, whether foreign or domestic, do not have

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

an explicit influence on the Tories as the unions do on Labour. But there is a narrow line between writing a large cheque and believing you have the right of access to ministers, in order to advance not the public good but a particular interest.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Tories' joint treasurer, clumsily said recently that he did not know of any corporations that published a list of their customers. But the business-party relationship was implicit in Lord King's announcement, after changes in air routes, that British Airways was this year not making a donation to the Tories "in view of a series of decisions by the government and their adverse impact on our business". In this case, of course, the government showed that political donations did not affect its decisions, though Lord King believed that donations should be

affected by government policy. Chris Patten, the Conservative chairman, has made reassuring comments about publishing party accounts earlier, in a more accessible form, and talked also of trying to broaden the base of financial support. But this is not enough.

Reform of political finance can, of course, be counter-productive, as Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, the leading British expert in this area, told the Hansard Society commission that reported last week. The United States, Canada and Germany have all faced unintended consequences from reforms, as well as difficulty in defining political contributions for the purpose of regulating them.

Because of the ban on paid television advertising, British election campaigns are not particularly expensive, either by historical or international standards. The difficulty is less to do with the amount of money involved than its origin and what this means for the structure of the parties. What is needed is a shift away from corporate donors towards the individual. There is no case for further state funding, as sought by Labour. There are already sufficient state subsidies in free television time, postage of election addresses and use of rooms for meetings. The parties should be subject to the test of the marketplace both at the ballot box and in fund-raising. There should be restrictions on the size of donations from any single source, whether individual, union or corporate, in any year. That would both limit substantial outside influence and encourage the parties to seek more small individual donations. They might even become mass parties again.



Beaverbrook: a clumsy argument for the system

Susan Richards on a campaign to send Russia books to feed the hunger for knowledge

## Sending volumes of hope

Books are like dynamite. But dynamite explodes once. A book explodes many times. Yevgeny Zamyatin's words, written in 1923, sum up what happens when a country tries to use the written word as a medium for the revolutionary transformation of a peasant society. As the Soviet regime ran into the difficulty of putting communism into practice, it started to pretend to itself that controlling words was a way of controlling reality. The result was that the two parted company. What Boris Pasternak called "the tyranny of the glittering phrase" led people who knew better to collude with official lies that were contradicted by life. Simpler people believed that the revolution meant working everywhere else but where they lived.

In the West, the concept of truth with a capital T has been losing ground since the Middle Ages. But in the Soviet Union under communism, truth meant something distinct: it was all that was left out of the official version of reality. Books became so important in the Soviet Union because the writer was the only person in a position to heal the split between reality and language. For the sake of this untold truth upwards of 2,000 writers disappeared into camps and unmarked graves.

The revolution in Moscow last month finally brought this period to an end. The change had come, notionally, with Mikhail Gorbachev's proclamation of glasnost, but despite the freedom of speech that brought, little had changed in the institutions that controlled the written word: state publishers, libraries, suppliers of paper. Under glasnost, however, people began to get used to having a choice of different sources of information. This was the precondition for the August revolution.

After six years of glasnost, the public was independent-minded enough to defeat the coup. The change in outlook has come with extraordinary speed. Only a couple of years ago, a young Russian chess teacher travelled for three hours from his village to ask me if I could send him two books by English academics on Indian philosophy. (I later discovered they had been out of print for 50 years.) "But you don't speak any English," I said. "Of course I don't, speak English - what would be the point. But I read it fluently."

The chess teacher belonged to a nationwide network of bibliophiles who, having acquired one or two foreign volumes on religion or philosophy, could swap them for other illicit books. It had taken him a year to get hold of a volume by Nietzsche and 18 months to find one by Schopenhauer. For an educated man in the age of information this was ludicrous, but state publishing had no interest in producing books for which there was a market: libraries had to stock up on the party chairman's collected speeches. The libraries were established by the Communist party when the population of Russia was largely peasant. The state took on itself the role of shaping people's minds, and the provincial librarian became a powerful missionary figure (we should remember that Lenin's wife was a librarian by training). Paradoxically, thanks to Soviet education policies, by the 1950s a more discriminating generation of readers had evolved. Yet the institutions for controlling the word did not evolve with them. A cunning breed of reader devel-

oped, one which, like drug-sniffing dogs, could smell out tiny quantities of truth even in orthodox socialist-realist novels and between the lines of newspapers.

Readers and writers with these skills are left with their own crisis after the defeat of the coup in Moscow. A journalist friend told me the other day that he was giving up writing. "There's no role for my kind of journalist any more. All they do now is compete to get the news into the paper faster. I'm going to get a proper job. I'm becoming a printer."

Bookaid, the initiative about to be launched to send a million English-language books to libraries all over the old Soviet empire, is a way of celebrating the process whereby "the truth" gives way to many truths: a process which, in being less, is so much more.

The author is an organiser of Bookaid. Readers of The Times will be given details soon of how they can help the appeal.

## Praise the beloved country

Bernard Levin on the straws that broke apartheid's back

Amid the stupendous crash made by the falling idols of communism, the echoes of which will be heard forever, it was difficult to remember that on the other side of the world similar noises were to be heard, and just as welcome. From every drop in South Africa there now rings the sound of the sunset gun, and the South African revolution, though less abrupt than the Soviet one, will not be halted. True, Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, hitherto known mainly for his claims to be irresistible to the ladies, seems to be concentrating on his other avocation, which is noisily taking over the country. Too noisily: three of his budding Horst Wessels, part of a group trying to break up a rally for President de Klerk at Ventersdorp last month, were shot dead by the police.

These words have a trance-like sound; for more years than I can count, the South African police have been wonderfully adept at harassing, framing, torturing and murdering black men and women, and now the boot is on the other face. With a remarkable stroke of luck, the authorities discovered that Van der Merwe, the archetypal stupid South African policeman, was still in the force, and he was simply instructed to stop bashing and killing these people, and to start bashing and killing those. Since Van der Merwe never understood in the first place why he had to bash or kill anybody, but simply obeyed orders to do so whenever his superior officer pointed out the next one on the list, there was no problem with the reversal of policy.

But now, another step has been taken. Even before Ventersdorp, Mr Terre Blanche, irked by something Nelson Mandela said, had issued a beer-curdling threat: if Mr Mandela "gets in our way, we'll level him with the gravel". I recall very vividly the earlier stirrings of his gang, one of them was Brigadier Swanepoel, the then recently retired police chief, perhaps the most extreme form of the brutal South African policeman. Certainly, no one but God knows how many innocents he tortured. Anyway, he was pictured on television, at an election rally - he was standing for parliament, and he presumably thought that abusing Archbishop Tutu would encourage his supporters. I can hear him now, in his repulsive whine, saying: "If Mr Tutu wants



Revolution now: the young at a Pretoria pop festival last year heralded the great volte-face

to tangle with us, till him he will be taken away on his back."

But Mr Swanepoel didn't get into parliament, and I also recall thinking when I read of his defeat that South Africa might begin, much sooner than most people would have thought, to break the apparently unbreakable ice and set sail for the open sea of humanity and decency. Well, it did not happen overnight, but there must have been signs to be read by those with exceptionally keen sight, signs that meant that the dawn was coming at last. (As late as the 1990 edition, Mr de Klerk was not in *Who's Who*.) Oh yes, there will be a good many more dead by violence before South Africa becomes a genuine multiracial land; well, the dead of Sharpeville knew a thing or two about violence, and the dead are notoriously patient. But from the riot and bloodshed at

Ventersdorp a very significant shift could be discerned. The police have not just been obliged to change sides; they have been obliged to make a move towards impartiality.

If that sounds comical, consider this. Over the years of unbroken National party rule, the police force of South Africa was indelibly steeped in the doctrines preached by its terrible leaders: Verwoerd, Strijdom, Vorster, Botha. The police were the arm on which the ruling hand turned into a fist. South Africa's policemen were, first and last, the private army of apartheid and its structures. It is not too much to say that the police of South Africa, faced with a corpse done violently to death, said not "Who did this?" but "Check if it was who did it."

When the Ventersdorp battle began, even my optimism weak-

ened: assuredly the police would take the side of the rioters, whipped up by the sweet music of fascism. But they did not; from all the reports of the battle, it was clear that the police stood fast for law and right.

This is even better news than it sounds. We may dismiss the romantic belief that South Africa's police have overnight turned into a body of kindly Peeters, spending their time seeing children across the road and taking them out of the paws of spaniels. What it means is that they can see a barn door by daylight: it is obvious to them that Terre Blanche is not going to overthrow the state and rule in splendour.

The significant aspect of what is happening to South Africa is not that it is possible to rustle up a couple of thousand men with peculiar views; it is that the country

as a whole has immediately understood that those who hold these peculiar views can deliver nothing more than a few broken windows and three peculiarly dead followers, which even in South Africa is not enough to build an alternative government on.

Of course, the diehards, seeing which way the wind blows, are now beginning to demand a separate state, in which they can presumably play Master Race to their own satisfaction. No doubt they have in mind another exodus to a promised land, the long march from an earlier South Africa embarked upon by people in the pitiful belief that if they went far enough they could find a world where time would stop. (President Kruger believed to the last day of his life that the earth was flat.) But today's bewildered people do not have the spunk of the Voortrekkers; they will stay where they are. And they, too, will fail to make the world turn the other way.

Why is everybody surprised? (I'm not.) Throughout history, men have clung to power, order, position, custom, belief and plans, implacably certain that nothing will ever change, only to be overwhelmed when they find that everything has just this minute changed. We don't even have to point to the ci-devant Soviet Union: there are many less earth-shaking events. Do you remember the Portuguese dictatorship that ruled, immovably, for more than 400 years? The whole populace had forgotten how it began, and could not so much as guess at what the country had been like before it started. And do you remember how long it took to topple? One day; and not a shot was fired. As for Franco, his body was hardly cold before his system and its evil were being dismantled. The white minority in South Africa must be feeling every sensation from placid resignation to hysterical terror, but across the spectrum there is manifestly a realisation that Mr de Klerk's clock will not be put back.

As I say, there will be more violence and more deaths before South Africa can be said to be a wholly civilised nation. But rivers do not run away from the sea, and two plus two will never make five, twist them how you will. We shall hear more from Mr Terre Blanche, but we shall never again need to listen.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

There is a direct link between the temperature of the water in a municipal swimming pool and the political composition of the local borough council? My preliminary research indicates that there is. A word of explanation. Always a keen long-distance runner, I used to train regularly, mostly on London streets. But 50 miles a week on asphalt is hard on the knees, and, passing my 40th year, it struck me that for the next 40 years (God willing) this was not the way to stay fit. So I took to swimming, and have now swum in pools all over London.

There are sharp differences in water temperature. Individual pools stay much the same from one visit to the next. But contrast (for instance) the Janet Adegoke pool, run by Hammersmith and Fulham (Lab 28 seats, Con 22, SLD 0), which are as warm as a warm bath, with the Queen Mother's baths near Victoria station, run by Westminster Council (Con 45, Lab 15, SLD 0), where the water is cold enough to make you gasp - and you, too, will suspect that a pattern can be established. I do not know Janet Adegoke or the Queen Mother personally, but feel sure that Ms Adegoke is not a Tory and would favour warm baths, while the Queen Mother, who is surely no socialist, would expect her morning swim to be bracing. Anecdotal evidence, however, is not enough: so I undertook some research. Calls to local authorities all over London confirmed my suspicion. There is

indeed a link between political belief and pool temperature. On paper and expressed in degrees Fahrenheit, the range does not look wide. Temperatures vary from 80 to 87. But swimmers will confirm that, for most primaries, this seven-degree spread straddles the difference between ouch and aah. Borough treasurers will confirm that, for them, the difference in heating bills is between aah and ouch.

So what did I find? Having contacted all but a few, I discovered that the five warmest pools (86-plus) are run by Labour authorities or "hung councils". The ten coldest baths (82-minus) are all Conservative or (and this is most interesting) Liberal. It seems that one of the risks of voting Liberal is that if the Liberals actually win they turn your pool's heating right down, but if they find themselves part of a "no-overall control" result, they and the Labour party will bid the temperature of your pool up. Electoral reform could exacerbate this fickle effect. The only way you can register a clear vote for a colder bath is to vote Conservative. Your most reliable route to a hot pool is via the Labour party.

But these are only tendencies. There are rogue councils. Hillingdon runs a very warm pool (85) at Highgrove, but the Tories there have a majority of only one, who may have an aversion to cold water. Islington, meanwhile, keeps its Ironmonger baths down to a chilly 80, but there are moves in the

controlling Labour group to remove a bust of Lenin from the town hall, so there is clearly something odd about this council. Southwark tells me its pool "varies from 82 to 87", so we must conclude that ideological convulsions are occurring there.

Or must we? The sharper-witted among you will remind me of the dangers of causal reasoning in statistics. To establish a link between political complexion and pool temperature is not to prove that political convictions determine pool temperature. It may be that pool temperatures determine political conviction. I am intuitively attracted to the thought that an hour splashing around in very cold water, followed by a vigorous rub-down and a hot breakfast, could make you feel like voting Conservative (we are told that Mrs Thatcher actually took electric shocks in her baths). Conversely, spend your hour gently steaming in the waters of the Janet Adegoke pool, and you might emerge numbingly unable about giving to each according to his or her needs, and taking according to his or her abilities.

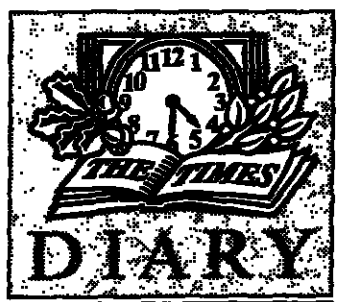
The only way to settle this is by experiment. Immerse (say) Norman Tebbit in warm water for a few months, at the same time dousing (say) Roy Hattersley with icy bucketfuls every half hour, and see if they change. Regardless of the result with the politicians, the experiment might prove popular. I think with the voters.

## Thatcher stays mum

HAS Mrs Thatcher, after years of guerrilla warfare with the mandarins of the Foreign Office, gone soft? She is reported to have acceded to FO pressure to resist calling on Western countries to take up arms and save the Croats. While the idea of Mrs Thatcher keeping quiet on FO advice is regarded with scepticism by many observers, she appears to be treading a more delicate line now that she is out of power. Since the departure of her friend and former adviser Charles Powell from Downing Street at the end of the Gulf war Mrs Thatcher has had to throw herself on the mercy of the FO for briefings on the government's position on international affairs.

Both the FO and Mrs Thatcher's office deny there is any plot to clip her wings. The Foreign Office says: "When Mrs Thatcher requests advice, officials provide it. She also has political contact with the foreign secretary. Earlier this year there were signs that the FO had exacted revenge for the slights, real or imagined, it suffered at Mrs Thatcher's hands when she did not meet President Bush at the White House on her way to Ronald Reagan's birthday. Mrs Thatcher wanted to see Bush and the White House would have been happy to entertain her. But British diplomatic advice to her seems to have been against."

Mrs Thatcher's latest international foray, to Poland next month, should be a happier affair. Not only is the FO briefing her, but she will be staying at the British embassy. One FO source says: "Political expediency now determines that she accepts Foreign Office advice where it can be shown that her intervention could



cause problems for John Major."

There may be exceptions. Few politicians expect her to keep her counsel on Europe as the Maastricht summit approaches, whatever the FO might advise.

● The writing is on the paddy field in Japan. It seems. Takehiko Koyama, a farmer near Kyoto, has invented a new advertising medium by planting rice to spell out a slogan. A coffee shop has taken advantage of the offer to have its name on the field. "It's more work to create the ad, but it is more profitable than growing rice," says Koyama. Now there's an idea for all those corn-circle experts.

## Heath speaks

EDWARD HEATH is finally on speaking terms again with the Confederation of British Industry, which appears to have harboured a grudge ever since the miner's strike and his three-day week of the early 1970s. The former prime minister is now deemed sufficiently rehabilitated to be invited to address a CBI conference on the future of Europe at Canary Wharf in London next month. "I have to admit I was very surprised when the invitation came out of the blue," admits Heath. "It's the first invitation, acknowledgement or contact with them since 1975. Once I had got

over my surprise I was delighted to accept."

The invitation is a double coup for Heath. Not only is the Capital Cities Conference the first important political function at Canary Wharf, which is closely identified with Mrs Thatcher's policies, but the speech, in front of Europe's leading businessmen, will give him a Europe-wide platform just before the Maastricht summit in December.

## Art for all

AFTER half a century, the Barber Institute of Fine Arts in Birmingham has decided to come clean and admit it has one of the best small collections in the world. Its guardians have inexplicably kept it from the public gaze, but the museum's new director has decided to let it in some light.

Professor Richard Verdi, the director, says: "My predecessors did not want anyone to visit the collection." Perhaps they



felt that paintings such as Rossetti's *The Blue Bower*, Murillo's *The Marriage Feast at Cana*, the De Gas portrait of *Mlle Mado* and Degas's *Church at Varenville* - probably the finest example of his work in England - were too good

for the citizens of Birmingham. The institute is unknown to many of its students, on the campus of Birmingham University.

In a change of heart that might dismay his predecessors, Verdi has introduced a publicity leaflet and school visits. "Children were never allowed in. My predecessors thought the paintings were above them. I am trying to undo 50 years of damage." In a final break with tradition, a name sign is to go up outside the institute. Next year.

## Stamp's progress

THE ACTOR Terence Stamp has been given a surprising new role as chairman of the judging panel of the NCR Book Awards, the most valuable non-fiction prize. Stamp, whose claim to literary fame is three well-received volumes of autobiography, was as surprised as anyone by the invitation. "I thought the letter had been sent to the wrong guy," he says. "The organisers took me to lunch to check whether I was brainy enough. I must have passed."

The actor, a 1960s pin-up, admitted the first time he had heard of the prize was when the third volume of his memoirs, *Double Feature*, was nominated, but failed to win the £25,000 award. Giles Gordon, from NCR, says: "With a different kind of judge, we expect an equally different kind of book to win."

● Readers of The Times came up with more than 100 suggestions in the Diary's competition to find a suitable name for Michael Heseltine's plans for a new city east of London. Thamesmouth, Thamesbury and Thatcherville all predictably received several nominations, while Tory Canyon and Boadicea Bay were more individual. But the bottle of champagne goes to Rita Wall from Purley for her suggestion: Farther Thames.





## GUMMER'S TRAVELS

Today's dash from Moscow to Brussels by John Gummer, the agriculture minister, is the voyage of a latter-day Gulliver, from the realm of crazy shortages to that of absurd surpluses. Having told the Russians how to increase food production, the minister will exhort his European Community colleagues to reform the common agricultural policy so as to cut it.

Russian politicians need to heed the words of the King of Brobdingnag: "Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." Mr Gummer has no such simple maxim to guide him.

British farmers should be rejoicing over their best cereal harvest in five years, the third best ever, yet they remain gloomy. They are not simply exercising their traditional right to flourish and complain. A bumper crop is no longer a good in itself. After decades of being offered generous incentives to maximise production, farmers are now being bribed to let their fields lie fallow, to suppress milk and beef output, and to put back ponds and hedgerows they were earlier paid to remove.

British farmers might be happier if the harvest had been less good. The total European Community harvest should amount to at least 169 million tons, 6 per cent up on last year and far more than can be consumed internally or disposed of externally without heavy subsidy. The silos are already overflowing with nearly 20 million tons of surplus grain. Many farmers are pondering whether they might be better off in the coming season accepting an offer of £49 an acre from Brussels to leave 15 per cent of their land idle. This in turn would exempt them from a penalty tax on the rest of their cereal crop that is triggered when the EC harvest exceeds 160 million tons. Dean Swift would have had something pungent to say about the absurdity of a system that

offers incentives to produce and then bribes farmers not to take advantage of them.

The European agriculture commissioner, Raymond MacSharry, has laid his cards on the table. He proposes severe cuts in farmers' support prices, but would then introduce a raft of new grants to compensate them for loss of income. That might cut food surpluses, so removing the main cause of friction with the community's trading partners. It would shift the cost of supporting farmers from the consumer, through higher food prices, to the taxpayer. One drawback is that Mr MacSharry's reformed CAP could prove even more costly than the present model. Another, particularly for Mr Gummer, is that compensation payments would discriminate in favour of smaller continental farms, and against Britain.

Mr MacSharry's plan would at least open the way to progress on the Uruguay round of Gatt. This remains stalled chiefly on the issue of EC farm subsidies, and in particular those used to dump surplus food on world markets. To remove the obstacles, the Community must overhaul the CAP so that it ceases to be an engine of over-production. Wrangling between member states could well continue into next year. This is pointless Eurodithering. Many farmers will suffer a loss of subsidy whichever reform package is adopted. With that to put up with, they do at least deserve certainty about the level of support they can expect.

Mr Gummer has expansively criticised the MacSharry plan's weaknesses. But criticising the CAP is easy. Reforming it is a more demanding task. The onus is now on Mr Gummer to propose a better way of reducing surpluses, one which gives more weight to farming efficiency and incidentally to Britain's interests. He must, however, be realistic about continental political realities. If Mr Gummer can persuade Britain's partners to be more radical, so much the better. If not, then he would do better to accept Mr MacSharry's plan than to risk the collapse of Gatt.

## PRIVATE POLLS, PUBLIC INTEREST

Opinion polls influence not only politicians but also public opinion — so much so that parties now routinely indulge in the practice of leaking private poll results. Over the weekend selective leaks of private polls were said to show the Tories to be doing better in marginal constituencies than their national showing would suggest. A week back, private Labour polls were variously said to show the party just ahead, just behind, or level pegging, at a time when the published polls showed them further adrift. Even if accurate, such leaks are dangerous. Pollsters ought not to permit their services to be abused.

Public opinion polls suffer from well-attested defects. Margins of error, imperfect sampling techniques and sub-optimal sample sizes make them imprecise instruments. But as forecasting tools, they outperform the hunches of election agents and the pricking of pundits' thumbs. If ever the pollsters are tempted to cut corners, the strict code of practice imposed by the Market Research Society would dissuade them.

Political parties also conduct private opinion polls, the Tories now using Harris and Gallup, and Labour using NOP. A mystique attaches to such polls, which are believed to convey an understanding that passes that garnered from public polls. This is nonsense. Private polls use precisely the same techniques as public polls. They sometimes use precisely the same material. The private Tory poll leaked at the weekend, for example, was an aggregate of Gallup polls over a period, rather than a new poll. Parties legitimately use private polls to probe more deeply into views on particular issues, or to investigate how different groups of voters are moving, or to provide themselves with detailed surveys of marginal seats. That is a useful, though modest, function.

Unfortunately, an alarming tendency to use them differently has taken hold. The parties increasingly leak private poll findings to establish some point in their interest.

## RING OF DEATH

An element of danger exists in many sports. Horse racing, rock climbing, Formula One, even rugby, all carry a chance of death or severe disability comparable with that in boxing. But boxing is the only sport in which the aim is to cause injury. The boxer's intention is to disable his opponent's brain with a knockout. In boxing's brutality lies a central part of its appeal.

The spectators at Saturday night's fight between Chris Eubank and Michael Watson were paying for blood. They got it. Both men needed hospital treatment; one of them is still on a life support machine. Doctors almost all oppose the sport because of the brain damage it can cause. Now boxing faces a backlash from a public brought face to face with its dangers on live television.

Since the Marquess of Queensbury's rules were introduced in 1884, in response to public disquiet at the horrors of bare knuckle prize fighting, some 500 boxers have died in the ring. Many more have been reduced to shambling wrecks, sweeping up in the gyms where they once trained.

Nonetheless, boxing has provided hope for countless young men who found in its discipline and skills a way of escape from poverty. A sport that had brutality as its sole appeal would never have inspired writers as diverse as Hemingway, Shaw, A.J. Liebling or Norman Mailer. Great fighters display a courage in the ring that wins them intense public affection. Frank Bruno and Henry Cooper provide examples of gentlemanly

behaviour that few other sports can match. It is precisely because boxing is worth preserving that it needs urgent reform.

To be safer, championship fights ought to be shorter. An exhausted boxer in the later rounds is more vulnerable to a heavy blow than at the start. Amateur bouts, where the safety record is much better, last only three rounds. Professional championship matches have been reduced from 15 rounds to 12, but most professional fights last at most eight or ten. That is enough.

Other safety measures should be closely examined. In Japan regular brain scans are compulsory. They should be here, too, both before and after fights. Heavier gloves and head protectors might reduce injury, although some doctors believe that it is the force of the blow that damages the brain and these will do little to reduce its impact. A longer break between rounds may help referees to judge better when a fighter must be told that he cannot go on. But reformers should beware of sanitising the sport to the point where it goes underground. Unlicensed boxing, and even illegal bare knuckle fights, appear to be growing, with potentially deadly consequences.

Boxing will never be entirely safe. But it must be made less unsafe. If the sport is to survive, boxing authorities here and in America must change the rules. If they continue to sit on their cornerstools, they should not be surprised if the politicians decide to abolish the ring.

## Call to intervene in Yugoslavia

From Mr David Alton, MP for Liverpool, Mossley Hill (Liberal Democrat)

Sir, Mr Franjo Marunica, the general secretary of the Croatian Movement for Christian Democracy said on a recent private visit to lobby the Foreign Office:

It is no longer a question of when Croatia will be free, but of how much blood will be shed before that freedom is recognised.

To describe the conflict in Croatia as a civil war is misleading. Yugoslavia was the invention of the Allies in 1918 reinforced in 1945 by the now discredited communist regime. Croatia has no more in common with Serbia than the Baltic States with Russia.

The current Croatian government achieved a popular mandate last May of 92.5 per cent for independence, since then Croatia has met all European requests for legislation to protect ethnic minorities.

The choice for Western Europe is to intervene with a peace-making force to protect democracy from the aggression of a rogue army outside political control, or allow the region to sink further into bloody conflict. Options such as sanctions alone are mere window dressing.

We in Britain have the right to ask why our government opposed the gathering European consensus for intervention without offering any credible alternative. Could it be that Foreign Office mandarins regard united European military action in Croatia as a stalking horse for greater convergence on European defence and foreign policy? If so, must democracy in Croatia be sacrificed for British reluctance to share sovereignty in wider European co-operation?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID ALTON,  
House of Commons,  
September 20.

## Long-term journey

From Mr Mike Roberts

Sir, I was sorry to read that Jeremy Preston spent over an hour getting to the long-term car park from Heathrow's Terminal 4 (letter, September 20) and we are refunding his parking charge as a gesture of goodwill.

Our customers are quite right in expecting prompt and efficient service, and the journey to Terminal 4's long-term car park normally takes only five minutes with a bus every seven minutes. However, it does take a little longer to reach the main long-term car park where Mr Preston's car was parked. The simplest way to this car park is to catch a special bus, which takes the most direct route. These buses can be summoned from telephones on the Terminal 4 forecourt, and we have today installed more prominent signs advertising this free service.

I trust Mr Preston will find a better service next time he uses Heathrow.

Yours faithfully,  
MIKE ROBERTS  
(Acting Managing Director),  
Heathrow Airport Limited,  
Heathrow Airport,  
Hounslow, Middlesex,  
September 20.

## Silver spoons

From Sir Hugh Leggat

Sir, I know that an appreciable number of works of art at present in historic houses is scheduled to be sold when the current recession in the art market is over in order to provide funds for upkeep and maintenance.

These sales could be avoided if the government took action now in line with Lord Shelburne's plea (September 18) for fiscal reform for historic-house owners whose homes are open to the public. Failing this, the majority of sales will result in the export of yet more of our artistic patrimony. And this at a time when interest in our cultural heritage has never been greater.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH LEGGATT,  
Leggatt Brothers,  
17 Duke Street, St James's, SW1.

## Splits in the church

From Mr Michael Higginbottom

Sir, The plea to allow the Church of England to break into two, one with women priests and one without, is really nothing of the sort. It is rather a political device to prolong the agony (or the scandal) depending on your point of view) by raising the price of unity at all costs and encouraging delay for up to ten years in making the final decision on women priests.

Clifford Longley (article, September 14) is quite right for at least three reasons to dismiss arguments that might lead to such an outcome — an income of no little attraction to church leaders who will have to cope with the real personal traumas that would follow a decision to accept women to the priesthood.

The first reason has to do with the principles of Christian faith. Those who oppose women priests play down the historical and social nature of religious belief. Christianity is a living faith and must "move with the times".

The second is to do with church order. It is simply not possible to have in one pastoral organisation a church with women priests and a church which does not accept their validity. So the two groups had better split. This would have the added advantage that once separated each church could establish

## Greener fields for London hospitals?

From Councillor Selwyn Ward

Sir, James LeFanu ("London palaces of disease", September 18) is right to point out the over-abundance of teaching hospitals in central London. The solution in our brave new market economy is not, however, to force closures or mergers — reducing patient choice and limiting training opportunities for the next generation of doctors. Better perhaps to follow the centres of population which have steadily migrated from city centre to suburb.

In most of London's suburbs accommodation for students is likely to be more readily available or more feasibly built. The capital released by freeing valuable central London sites and the substantial savings in revenue costs would make relocation a highly cost-effective option.

In the outer London borough of Bromley the district health authority has embarked on plans to develop a grand new district hospital on a green-field site. An imaginative minister might want to seize just such an opportunity to prise one of London's teaching hospitals and medical schools from the banks of the Thames.

Liberalising other London teaching hospitals from the hegemony of the University of London to academic centres of the South-East would make possible the development of multi-faculty links in those universities with burgeoning science departments which do not have their own medical schools.

If William Waldegrave, the minister, and Robin Cook, his Labour "shadow", are looking at radical options for the 21st century the agenda should be set by the needs of patients and students, not the vested interests of today's consultants and hospital managers.

Yours faithfully,  
SELWYN WARD  
(Leader, Labour group),  
London Borough of Bromley,  
Members' Room,  
Bromley Civic Centre,  
Rochester Avenue, Bromley, Kent,  
September 18.

## From Dr George Noble

Sir, Dr LeFanu fails to point out the problem with funding for the teaching hospitals where the university and health services interface. This frequently causes problems with planning and often results in the disparate policies and objectives emerging from each of the two government departments involved (education and health).

## Breast cancer

From Dr Roger E. Taylor

Sir, The Chief Medical Officer has advised women (report, September 13) that breast self-examination is probably not necessary, since this has not been clearly shown to reduce the risk of death from breast cancer. An important point has been missed.

Many women with breast cancer can now be treated by removal of the lump followed by radiotherapy (breast conservation) rather than mastectomy. If the lump is small it is more likely that breast conservation will be possible, and the cosmetic results of such treatment are likely to be better.

It would be wrong to ignore this potential benefit of breast self-examination. The breast-screening programme cannot be totally relied upon to detect all cancers when small. Some cancers which can be

felt on clinical examination are undetected by a mammogram (breast x-ray), and the programme does not routinely include clinical examination of the breasts.

Some cancers develop during the three-year interval between screening visits. Breast-screening has been shown to be of benefit for women in the 50-64 age group, and it is only these who are invited for screening.

Even if there is no proven "survival benefit", it would be unwise to advise women, particularly those outside the 50-64 age group and those who might wish to have breast-conservation treatment, that regular breast self-examination is of no value.

Yours sincerely,  
ROGER E. TAYLOR  
(Consultant clinical oncologist),  
Regional Radiotherapy Centre,  
Cookridge Hospital,  
Leeds, West Yorkshire,  
September 13.

those students who happen to reside in our capital city?

Although the local authorities concerned seem more than enthusiastic about the work done at this school, only a very few can be persuaded to support the students who apply for entry. We have learned not to expect a full grant, but no grant at all seems discriminatory.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER de GREY,  
Principal,  
City and Guilds of London  
Art School,  
124 Kennington Park Road, SE11,  
September 18.

From Mrs Joyce M. Beazley

Sir, It could be argued that the contribution of Christian women to the strengthening of the church and the passing of the faith to following generations has been greater than that of men, ordination or no.

The image of women as underprivileged Christians is not in accordance with teaching and denigrates the work and inspiration of our foremothers. The search for office in the church is only rarely the answer to a Christian vocation. In reply to Frank Field (September 17) I must say I do not have a prejudice against women. I consider being a woman a great privilege and responsibility.

Yours faithfully,  
JOYCE M. BEAZLEY,  
Ratton, Eastbourne, East Sussex,  
September 17.

From Mr Alan Long

Sir, As a toiler in the groves of peaceful persuasion for vegetarianism I deplore recourse to violence and crime. However, Bernard Levin ("Four legs good, two legs bad", September 16) should accompany his horror of the Animal Liberation Front with a disavowal of the assault and battery that furnishes his appetite.

The honest English words slaughter and butchery convey the horrors in the massacre he conjures at and patronises. I would not ask him to assume "sandals, tweeds, and an untidy beard" nor any hatred of his fellows to mark the conversion.

Good wishes,  
ALAN LONG,  
14 Woodland Rise,  
Greenford, Middlesex.

## National lottery

From Mr D. C. T. Frewer

Sir, What is this nonsense that we do not have a tradition or culture of lotteries (letters, September 16, 17)? What else is the national (government-run) Premium Bond drawing every month?

Yours sincerely,  
D. C. T. FREWER,  
Windrush Lodge,  
Middleton Park,  
Middleton Stone, Oxfordshire,  
September 18.

## Sputtering on

From Mr Michael Patchett-Joyce

Sir, I saw a Trabant at Taro Hovs in the Lake District on September 14. The further sighting by Mr Hawkins at Glenridding two days later (letter, September 20) strongly suggests that these cars are capable of averaging some six miles a day in difficult terrain.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL PATCHETT-JOYCE,  
3 Willow Road, NW3.

## From Mr Michael Clark

Sir, Soon after the Berlin Wall was breached I witnessed a Trabant speeding down The Mound in Edinburgh, the driver clearly intent on putting as many miles on the clock of his classic car as possible. Who knows, he may still be going.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CLARK,  
224 Long Lane, Finchley, N3.

## From Mr Andrew Bradford

Sir, I overtook a Trabant on the Forth Road Bridge — I gave it a congratulatory hoot — it was going North (not very fast).

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW BRADFORD,  
Kincardine, Kincardine O'Neil,  
Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

## From Mr Alasdair Alldridge

Sir, I saw a Trabant at Broadford, Isle of Skye, on September 11. I remember thinking how I feared for its safety if it met a sheep on one of our single-track roads.

Yours faithfully,  
ALASDAIR ALLDRIDGE,  
Kinloch, Isle Ormsay, Isle of Skye,  
September 20.

## Japanese strategy troubles unions

From the General Secretary of MSF

Sir, Your report "Japanese protest to TUC over 'alien' criticism" (September 16) is a bit shy on citing names. Nevertheless the issues raised are important.

The facts are straightforward enough: large sections of "British" manufacturing industry, including consumer electronics, computers and the motor industry, are dominated by foreign companies. This trend was encouraged in the Thatcher years and if allowed to continue will destroy any possibility of developing an industrial strategy responding to the needs of the British people. In short it is a threat to democracy and national sovereignty.

There is no question but that Japanese companies have a strategic approach to industrial relations world wide. In Britain this takes the form of company unionism, where the company, not the employee, picks the union to represent its workforce. This is perverse and alien not only to British traditions but to International Labour Organisation conventions. If not halted it will be internationalised and used to undermine independent free trade unionism world wide.

As I made clear at the TUC Congress, MSF (Manufacturing Science, Finance union) is not against inward investment, not against Japanese investment. But like our Japanese trade union colleagues we are against companies deciding which unions shall represent their workforces. That is for the workers to decide. And we are for a better balance within industry, with British capital and British ownership playing the dominant role in all key sectors.

The accusations quoted in your report of "racism" and of the TUC decision being "chronically brain-dead" are laughable. Only those who believe that the free play of market forces is the answer to Britain's chronic under-investment in manufacturing have ceased to think or care about Britain's future.

Yours sincerely,  
KEN GILL,  
General Secretary, MSF,  
Park House,  
64-66 Wandsworth Common,  
North Side, SW18,  
September 17.

## Consuming passions

From Mr Alan Long

Sir, As a toiler in the groves of peaceful persuasion for vegetarianism I deplore recourse to violence and crime. However, Bernard Levin ("Four legs good, two legs bad", September 16) should accompany his horror of the Animal Liberation Front with a disavowal of the assault and battery that furnishes his appetite.

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Yours faithfully,  
ALASDAIR ALLDRIDGE,  
Kinloch, Isle Ormsay, Isle of Skye,  
September 20.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 21: The Queen was represented by the Very Reverend Doctor William Morris (Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland) at the Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the Very Reverend the Lord Macleod of Fuinary (Extra Chaplain to the Queen in Scotland) at Govan Old Parish Church, Glasgow this afternoon.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 21: The Prince of Wales was represented by the Reverend Charles Robertson at the Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the Very Reverend the Lord Macleod of Fuinary (Extra Chaplain to the Queen in Scotland) at Govan Old Parish Church, Glasgow this afternoon.

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 22: Divine Service was held in the Chapel Royal at Balmoral this morning.

The Reverend David Ogston preached the Sermon.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 22: The Princess of Wales departed from Heathrow Airport, London this morning at the start of a tour of Pakistan.

The following were present and took leave of Her Royal Highness: His Excellency the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Very Reverend Canon J.F. Langer (representing Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London) and Mr Robin Baxendale (Manager, Special Facilities, Heathrow Airport Ltd).

**YORK HOUSE**  
September 22: The Duke of Kent, Trustee of the Science Museum, this evening attended a Private Screening and Dinner in support of the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, 195 Piccadilly, London W1.

Commander Roger Walker, RN, was in attendance.

## Today's royal engagements

Princess Alexandra will open St Mary's Hospital, Isle of Wight, at 2.00; and Newcroft Hospital at 4.25.

## Appointments

David Cochrane, Mark Beale and Stella Clark have been appointed to the Housing Corporation Board.

## Marriages

**Mr P.C.S. Alfrey and Mrs D.R.A. Temple**  
A service of blessing was held on Saturday at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Sutton Venerdy, Warrminster, after the marriage, on Thursday, of Mr Alfrey, only son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles and Lady Alfrey, to Mrs Della Temple, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Hugh Dunsterville, of Hales House, Sutton Venerdy. The Right Rev Paul Burrough officiated.

**Mr G.A. Bowman-Shaw and Miss A.L. Havergal**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Hinton, of Mr Andrew Bowman-Shaw, eldest son of Sir Neville and Lady Bowman-Shaw, and Miss Louise Havergal, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Malcolm Havergal, of Haversham House, Hinton. The Right Rev Michael Mann officiated, assisted by the Rev Malcolm Acheson.

The bride was given away by her father and was attended by Camilla Brogaard, Daisy Browne, Alexandra Findlay, Anna Willis, Edward Findlay, Johnnie Hume and Charlie Landale. The bridegroom was supported by Mr Fergus and Mr Justin Bowman-Shaw.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

**Major G.K. Bibby and Miss G.A. Ingham**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 14, at Aboyne, Scotland, of Major Greville Bibby, Grenadier Guards, and Miss Gillian Ingham. The Rev W. Watt, son of the Rev K. Pillar officiated. Mr Brodie Bibby was best man.

**Mr N.J. Daniels and Miss J.M.R. Gavaghan**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 14, at St Joan of Arc Church, Farnham, Surrey, between Mr Nicholas John Daniels, son of Mr and Mrs John Daniels, of Ash, Surrey, and Miss Jane Mary Rebecca Gavaghan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Gavaghan, of Farnham, Surrey. Father James Martin officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Andrea Noon, Carolyn Fenwick and Jane Wheatcroft. Mr Robert Danbury was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in Scotland.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr P.J. Bartlett and Miss A.R. Ricketts**  
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr John Bartlett, of Lynton, Hampshire, and Mrs Philippa Ricketts, of Polzeath, Cornwall, and Amelia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Howard Ricketts, of Chelsea, London.

**Mr G.S. Cherry and Mrs P.J. Naylor**  
The engagement is announced between Graham, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A.H. Cherry, of Fyning, Essex, and Penelope, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs P.A. Lawrence, of Willey, Oxford.

**Mr T. Fallowfield and Miss A.C. McCormick**  
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs Roy Fallowfield, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Alison Claire, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David K. McCormick, of Worsley, Greater Manchester.

**Mr C.S. Ferguson and Miss L.H.E. Parsons**  
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Captain and Mrs A.D. Ferguson, of Culverstone, Kent, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.D. Parsons, of Putney, London.

**British Society of Gastroenterology**  
Dr R.J. Bennett has been elected President of the British Society of Gastroenterology.

## OBITUARIES

## BARNEY COLEHAN

Barney Colehan, MBE, creator and, during his 30-year run, director of the television show *The Good Old Days*, died on September 21 in hospital at Rawdon, near Leeds, aged 77. He was born on January 19, 1914.

FROM its home in the City Varieties music hall, Leeds, *The Good Old Days* first dominated the nation's television screens and then proceeded to take the world by storm. In a remarkable run, which began with a pilot programme in 1953 and continued unbroken until it was taken off the screens in 1983, it preserved old-time music hall virtues in a television age which so often encourages audiences to look to slicker forms of entertainment. With the variety and scope of the acts it introduced it brought the excitement of live theatre, in this case personified by the handsome, red plush interior of the eighteenth-century City Varieties, into the sitting room with only the minimum of technical compromise necessary for the medium of television (such as the introduction of the chairman to link the acts).

*The Good Old Days* was also the nursery of many a showbusiness career - indeed it claimed to have launched more actors to stardom than any other show in the country. Rod Hull and Emu, Ken Dodd, Frankie Vaughan, Morecambe and Wise and Spike Milligan were just some of the household names to whose subsequent progress Colehan's show gave early impetus. In treading its boards they did so in the footsteps of distinguished company; Harry Houdini, Lily Langtree and Charlie Chaplin had all performed at the City Varieties. Integral to the atmosphere of the show were the members of its audience, who were required to turn up in costume. Over the years they numbered over 60,000 in all.

Back in civilian life he was offered a job by the BBC and began a partnership with Wilfred Pickles which led, in 1947, to the radio show *Have A Go*. During the course of the series, which ran for 21 years, his christian name acquired its metamorphosed form through the programme's famous catch-phrase "Give 'em the money, Barney". Colehan left radio in 1951 and moved to Leeds as a television producer. In 1952 he conceived the idea of presenting variety for television in an authentic music hall setting, and in that year produced *The Story of Music Hall*. The first programme of *The Good Old Days* was broadcast in July 1953 to an enthusiastic reception from viewers. It was to become the longest-running light entertainment show in the world and in spite of its thorough-



going Englishness it exported effortlessly. British holiday makers abroad in venues as far apart as Perth, Australia, and Portugal were frequently astonished to hear the strains of its theme song, "The Old Bull and Bush" emanating from the TV sets in their hotel bars (even today, eight years after its being taken off television in this country the programme is still being screened in Australia).

Nevertheless, in spite of its being accounted "as English as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding" and in defiance of still healthy ratings - between eight and ten million viewers - in 1983 the BBC decided that enough was enough. Colehan was, predictably, inundated with letters pleading for it to be reinstated. "It was like water or gas," he said sadly. "Every one took it for granted until the tap was turned off." *The Good Old Days* nevertheless continued as a music hall act at the City Varieties and Colehan had recently been preparing a new season to begin there in October. Colehan followed its success as the first producer of *It's A Knockout*, featuring Stuart Hall and Eddie Waring, a show which ran for 16 years from 1966.

With his curly handlebar moustache and immaculate turnout Colehan would have made a thoroughly suitable member of one of his own audiences. His energy, enthusiasm and the professionalism he applied to the selection of acts for the show were integral to the success of *The Good Old Days*, which, among other things, rescued a fine old theatre from possible oblivion and put it on the international map. He never missed a single programme through illness and travelled the world looking for talent for it. He was appointed MBE for his contribution to entertainment in 1981.

He leaves his widow, Monica.

**TERENCE LEATHAM**

Marlborough. Called up while on his honeymoon in January 1940, he became intelligence officer to the 6th Devon and went with the ill-fated and badly organised British Expeditionary Force to Norway to interrogate German prisoners of which there were very few. The country was rapidly overrun and he returned to Britain on one of the last available boats. Soon afterwards, he was posted to Blechley Park, to join the Ultra team which gave the Allies high command an insight into the mind of the enemy at the highest level.

From 1941 to 1945 he was head of the army section in Hut 3 which contributed so much to victory in the desert and in Europe, reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel. He dealt with intelligence derived from the decoded German military Enigma radio transmissions. Copious indexes were maintained on every army unit mentioned in the signals and there was daily liaison with the War Office to enable the significance of new information to be accurately assessed before it was passed on to the eventual recipients in the field. Among those whom he worked alongside was Ralph Bennett, author of *Ultra In The West and Ultra In The East*.

For Leatham, as for others involved, signing the Official Secrets Act was a binding oath. He did not talk about his work at Blechley Park even to his wife until the operation became generally known about and papers were made available to the public in 1977.

While still serving he was chosen as headmaster of Ludlow Grammar School and took up his appointment as soon as he was demobilised in October 1945. He was very highly regarded there and moved to Caterham School in 1950. His brother John was already headmaster of Taunton School. Probably never before had there been a pair of Presbyterian brothers who were members of the Headmaster's Conference at the same time.

Terence Leatham is remembered for his warm humanity, his gentleness, accessibility and deep concern for individuals. He could persuade others to his agreement without their realising they were being per-

suaded. To say no to a request from Leatham seemed almost an affront to natural goodness. He stoically endured and survived the turbulence of the Sixties.

On his retirement in 1973 he continued to live in Caterham, an asset and in no way an embarrassment to his successor. He was chairman of the campaigning committees which saved the Caterham Dene Hospital. He was the immensely sympathetic chairman of the Juvenile Bench. He worked part time from 1974 to 1989 at the Public Record Office in London, producing a descriptive list of the State Papers (France) correspondence between the secretaries of state and the British representatives in that country in the period 1745 - 1777, work requiring a painstaking and scholarly approach and of much value to historians. His colleagues there, like those throughout his life, found him a most modest and congenial person.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, and a son and daughter.

**SUZANNE de SAINT MATHURIN**

Suzanne de Saint Mathurin, French prehistorian, has died aged 91. She was born at La Rochelle on July 19, 1900.

SUZANNE de Saint Mathurin was best known for her work on Ice Age sites. She had an unusual life for a woman of her generation. Her early ambition to be a doctor was thwarted by her father; instead she studied literature and, after a spell as a lecturer at Oxford, worked until the last war on seventeenth century manuscripts, including the correspondence between Diderot and Catherine the Great housed in Leningrad.

Just before 1939 she met the Abbé Henri Breuil and helped him classify the collections of prehistoric art in Bordeaux's natural history museum. She then worked on prehistoric sites in Brittany and south-west France, most notably at La Quina with Germaine Henri-Martin.

## RICHARD HOLT

Richard Holt, Conservative MP for Langbaurgh since 1983, died on September 21 aged 60. He was born on August 2, 1931.

RICHARD Holt was noted both inside and outside the House of Commons for a species of right-wing Conservatism which was often expressed in highly coloured, not to say violent, terms. Thus, when pressing for a debate in the House of Commons in 1985 on the subject of law and order, he demanded hyperbolically of the leader of the Commons, Mr John Biffen, whether such a debate ought not to take place, "before all the football stadiums in the country are ripped up, before every woman has been raped, before every child has been battered and before all old people have been mugged". On that occasion Mr Biffen riposted gently but sardonically that debates must be related to reality, hinting at the same time that Holt's picture of 1980s Britain bore little resemblance to the facts of perceivable experience.

Those not similarly restrained by the necessities of politeness attaching to the position of leader of the House or by party were frequently apt to stigmatise Langbaurgh's portly member of Parliament in less flattering terms: thus one newspaper columnist described him as "huge of frame but slightly less well-endowed of brain". Not that Holt would have minded overmuch. He gloried in his abrasive image and in his reputation for going for the jugulars of opponents - or even of those of members of his own party if occasion demanded it. He was demanding the resignation of Mrs Edwina Currie only a fortnight after her becoming junior health minister, after remarks she made about the poor health of northerners.

Besides law and order, the BBC (for what he perceived as its left-wing bias), greater freedom for local councils to spend the receipts from council house sales and the restoration of capital punishment (he once proposed a purpose-built death row on a remote moor or island where the condemned could choose the method of their execution) were all favourite themes. But there were paradoxical concerns: he was a rebel on



football identity cards; he had a genuine interest in the subject of Alzheimer's disease and his concern about unemployment among the young (a subject of which he had considerable knowledge and first-hand experience) made him a vigorous proponent of a complete overhaul of methods of youth education and training.

James Richard Holt was not himself a northerner. He was born at Harrow, the son of a regular soldier, and though he spent some of his childhood in India where his father served, was largely educated at Wembley County Grammar School. From 1949 to 1954 he served as a seaman in the Royal Navy and on coming out toyed with acting for three years before joining General Motors as a personnel trainee in 1957. He then had various personnel appointments: with Smiths Industries, 1963-1965, and with Rolls Royce, 1965-66, before joining the William Hill organisation where he worked until 1972.

His political career began in local government with his election to Brent council in 1966 and he later served on High Wycombe borough and Buckinghamshire county councils. After contesting Brent South in February 1974 he was successful at Langbaurgh in 1983 and devoted his maiden speech to the House to a passionate plea for the restoration of the death penalty for all categories of murder. He later urged a radical rethink about local government and called for abolition of the licence fee as a way of funding the BBC, in favour of partial support from advertising.

He leaves his widow, Mary, and a son and daughter.

## Lang steps in to save mansion

By MARCUS BINNEY  
ARCHITECTURE  
CORRESPONDENT

IAN Lang, the Scottish secretary, is seeking to purchase compulsorily Mavisbank, a beautiful early Georgian house that has been the despair of conservationists since fire gutted it in 1973. Designed as a miniature Palladian villa with matching wings by William Adam, father of Robert Adam, it was built in 1723-27 for Sir John Clerk, himself an amateur architect and a key figure in Scottish arts.

For years wrecked caravans and dumped cars filled the grounds and there were fears that house and grounds would so degenerate that planning permission would eventually be given to sell the 70-acre landscaped park, six miles south of Edinburgh in Loanhead for a speculative development.

Soon after Midlothian district council secured a court order to clear the park of abandoned vehicles, a dangerous structures notice was placed on the house and immediate demolition was threatened.

Shortly before the deadline expired the Lothian Buildings Preservation Trust secured an interdict, the Scottish equivalent of an injunction, staying demolition and subsequently the Scottish secretary stepped in to pay for emergency work



to stabilise the structure and protect it from coal-mining subsidence.

Hopes for the house once again foundered when the owner, Archie Stevenson, divided the land into multiple ownership and many of the supposed owners were traced to accommodation addresses in the United States at which they were not known.

In January this year Mr Lang scheduled the house and park as a monument of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. This has enabled him to draw up a draft compulsory purchase order for the entire 70 acres, using the new powers for the first time.

If there are objections, a public enquiry is likely to be called. After successful purchase, Historic Scotland, the counterpart of English Heritage, will carry out a full restoration of the shell of the house. The original hipped roof will be reconstructed and floors and windows reinstated. Detailed surveys have been carried out and the cost of the work is estimated at £2.1 million. A range of possible uses, including appropriate residential or commercial uses, will be looked at.

Historic Scotland has recently completed a similar exercise at Duff House outside Banff in Grampian, where it is hoped the house will be opened jointly with the National Galleries of Scotland.

## Church news

**Clergy appointments**  
The Rev David Ellis to be also an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of St John the Evangelist, London. For the Rev David Ellis, to be also an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of St John the Evangelist, London. For the Rev David Ellis, to be also an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of St John the Evangelist, London.

**Birthdays today**  
Mr Gerald Bolding, racehorse trainer, 55; Mr Ray Charles, singer, 61; Baroness David, 78; the Duke of Fife, 62; Mr J.E.A.R. Guinness, former deputy-chairman, Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association, 67; Sir Gordon Hadow, colonial administrator, 83; Mr Richard Lambert, editor, *The Financial Times*, 47; Sir Henry Lintott, diplomat, 83; Dr E.B. Lloyd, former chairman, Health Education Council, 71; Mr Charles Lloyd, former headmaster, Dulwich College, 76; Mrs Genista McIntosh, executive director, Royal National Theatre, 45; Mr Mickey Rooney, actor, 71; Miss Margaret Smyth, former matron, St Thomas' Hospital, 94; the Earl of Southesk, 98; Mr Bruce Springsteen, rock singer, 42; Miss Marianne Straub, textile designer, 82; Major-General D.E.B. Talbot, Admiral Sir John Treacher, 67.

**Anniversaries**  
BIRTHS: Augustus, first Roman emperor 23BC-AD14, Rome, 63BC; Jeremy Collier, writer, Stow cum Quy, Cambs, 1650; William Archer, journalist, Perth, 1856; Emma Orzy, Baroness Orczy, novelist, Tarnobrzeg, Hungary, 1865; Paul Delvaux, surrealist painter, Belgium, 1897.

DEATHS: Robert Dodsley, poet and dramatist, Durham, 1764; Richard Bonington, landscape painter, London, 1828.

**Latimer Foundation at Hammersmith**  
The Governors of the Latimer Foundation at Hammersmith have appointed Mr Colin Digby, BSc, to be Headmaster of Latimer Upper School with immediate effect.

حکومت الانجمن



## Emma Klein

## Reconciling Freud with religious belief

SIGMUND Freud died on the Day of Atonement, which, in 1939, fell on September 23. It might seem a peculiar irony that the founder of psychoanalysis, a convinced atheist, ended his life on the holiest day of the Jewish year. For as Jewish tradition would have it, it is the most righteous who are called to their maker on this day.

It may be argued, however, that some unconscious instinct was impelling Freud to come to a final reckoning with the transcendent force he had refused to recognise. For the meaning of Yom Kippur includes being "at one" with the Almighty and with one's fellows, laying bare one's soul, holding back from oneself no truth, however uncomfortable. Only a genuine process of introspection can lead to repentance from which true forgiveness may spring.

In this way, Yom Kippur may be seen as a paradigm of the healing process which is the goal of psychoanalysis. Both demand complete integrity from the individual, a commitment to facing up to the most painful characteristics of one's being, whether seen as rooted in the past or manifest in current patterns of behaviour. Both seek to penetrate the darker recesses of man's soul, whether to obtain greater self-awareness or to facilitate expiation. Why then has there been such a longstanding dichotomy between psychoanalysis and religious belief?

One possible answer is that many of the pioneers of psychoanalysis were, like Freud, assimilated Jews who had lost touch with the well-spring of their faith. This may explain why, to many in the Christian world, psychoanalysis was perceived as a Jewish heresy, rather than an attempt to throw off the shackles of religion.

Where Freud had drawn on Greek mythology, in particular the Oedipus myth, to illustrate the subjugation of the individual to unconscious forces, the Bible is not short of equally potent illustrations. Paramount among these is the expulsion from Eden, central to Christianity as the fall from grace and the source of original sin, but also a story that can be interpreted in less negative terms. As Jonathan Margolis suggests in his recent book, *A Rabbi's Bible*, leaving the garden can be seen as "the first liberation from the slavery of the womb". It can be argued that it was their unconscious negativity that propelled Adam and Eve out of the secure haven of Eden, it was the recognition of their nakedness, or powerlessness, that enabled them to

assume responsibility for their own lives.

With this responsibility comes the ability to choose. Is life's journey to be a random and senseless wandering or is it a quest, through trials and experience, to attain wholeness? And if it is the latter, can this wholeness be seen as an exclusively human achievement, or is it bound up with the awareness of some higher, transcendent force?

This is the crucial question. For Freud, wholeness could only be achieved by gaining as full an understanding as possible of the world of man's soul. For all its hidden mystery, however, the soul, for him, did not represent a religious phenomenon but a psychological concept. Freud wanted to entrust psychoanalysis to "a profession of secular ministers of souls who don't have to be physicians and must not be priests".

It is here, however, that Freud appears to have overlooked or denied the basic human craving to reverse something beyond the merely human. By stripping the quest for wholeness of holiness, he has, paradoxically, facilitated the rise of a pseudo-religion in which many practitioners and patients have elevated psychoanalysis itself into a god.

But if this is the netter side of psychoanalysis, it is by no means the whole picture. There are practitioners with the humility to acknowledge their very human limitations, who seek to restore their patients to wholeness by, in the words of a London psychoanalyst, providing "a safe space in which people can try to get to know themselves, including those areas which are painful and humiliating and incomplete".

In a similar way, at the same time every year, the Day of Atonement and the Ten Days of Penitence preceding it offer a safe space in which individuals may grapple with the deeds and impulses which impinge on their acceptance of themselves. While the pious may beat their breasts and intone every one of the litany of sins which is at the core of the cycle of Yom Kippur services, this is only the outward form. All worshippers, by examining their own heart, painfully acknowledge the reality of how they have abused themselves and others, and can find release.

It is then that the words of the prophet Malachi reverberate in the soul at once cleansed and renewed: "Have we not all one father? Has not one God created us?"

Emma Klein is a writer on religious affairs.

## DEATHS

**MATTHEWS** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**BIRRELL** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**CHAUHAN** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**LEIGH** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**MATTHEWS** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**SUTHERLAND** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

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**ABROWSAITH** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**BROOKES** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

**WILKINSON** On 20th September 1991, at his home, 13th, George Street, London, aged 74, Mr. John Matthews, a retired teacher and a devoted family man.

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# Schools learn to practise what they teach

Institutions are at last heeding an important message from their clients: they should pay more attention to quality. Michel Syrett reports

Although business schools have enjoyed an unprecedented demand for their services, they often lag behind their customers in practising what they preach. Not until the late 1980s did it dawn on many of them that the organisations they advised were more international in outlook and culture than they were. Now they are worried that business education is failing to keep up in terms of product quality and customer service.

Tom Cannon, the director of the Manchester Business School, says: "At the prices we charge, companies are entitled to standards of presentation and facilities that, at the very least, match those of independent consultancies and tuition which is not wedded to old-fashioned concepts of university learning."

Mr Cannon's remarks come in the wake of a new drive for better quality started this month by the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD). The campaign is spearheaded by George Bain, the principal of the London Business School, and the EFMD's executive vice-president. In January, deans and directors from Europe's top schools will gather at Insead, the international business school at Fontainebleau near Paris, to draw up better consumer guidelines to help companies to judge the standards of service they receive, with particular reference to the extent that they meet customers' needs.

Although most EFMD

members endorse the foundation's new aims, there is concern that the campaign should not end in imposing over-rigid standards of common practice.

Juan Rada, the director-general of the International Institute for Management Development in Lausanne, Switzerland, says: "A real benefit of Europe's business schools is their diversity." In other parts of the world, management education has been standardised, which has



Virtue in diversity: Juan Rada, of the International Institute for Management Development

he says, led to a stifling of new approaches.

Mr Rada's comments apply particularly in Britain. Worries about quality have been fuelled by the move by universities seeking to cash in on the demand for business training by upgrading their departments of management to full-blown schools.

Yet many of the newer establishments have gone further in trying to meet the demands of industry than some of their better counterparts. City University Business School has experimented

successfully with consortium qualifications that give companies a greater say in how programmes are developed. The school's consortium MBA programme now involves 41 organisations, including American Express, Sainsbury's, Rover and Norwich Union. Southampton University's management school has explored new forms of self-managed learning in its diploma and masters programmes.

Hugh Murray, the director of the City University Business School, argues that the American model of postgraduate management education is in danger of becoming outmoded. He says: "Business schools should integrate themselves into the daily working of companies so they become an essential part of management development structures."

This approach may be misplaced unless management education institutions recognise that companies want targeted programmes for middle managers and senior executives, rather than increase the number of MBAs.

A survey of the British market for MBA graduates published this year by MBASE, a database for undergraduates and management trainees, produces disturbing findings. The survey finds an imbalance between the number of MBAs awarded each year and the number of jobs available.

Further information: European Foundation for Management Development, Rue Washington 40-B-1050 Brussels; MBASE Ltd, 41B Fontenoy Road, London SW12 9LX



*'Companies are entitled to standards of presentation that match those of the independent consultancies'*

TOM CANNON, DIRECTOR, MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

## MBA courses get new look for a changing world

Europe is following America's lead to plan more on-job training for managers

One of the greatest shake-ups in MBA courses in years is being caused by growing concerns about their relevance. A survey of British companies for the Economist Intelligence Unit's *Which MBA?* guide showed that 35 per cent think MBA programmes are wrongly designed. Many respondents said there was a problem of linking academic theory with practical learning.

As a result business schools in Europe and the United States are fundamentally re-designing their MBA programmes. In the US, the change has been triggered by the decline of MBA recruitment by the financial services sector since the 1987 crash and the need to develop other markets; the growth of the global market; and the increasing demand for more internationally minded European MBA programmes. The re-think in the US is based on the three essentials of a successful MBA programme:

- A greater emphasis on "softer" management issues such as leadership, ethics and interpersonal skills, and slightly less on "quantitative" disciplines such as accounting and statistics.

- An increased stress on internationalism.

- An acknowledgement that MBA programmes should be practical and designed to integrate management functions.

This re-thinking is also taking place in Europe. Cranfield Management School in Bedfordshire considers presentation skills, leadership skills and outdoor development exercises compulsory in the full-time MBA programme. Ashridge Management College near Berkhamsted in Hertfordshire has always emphasised implementation more than theory.

At the International Institute for Management Development in Lausanne, Switzerland, Francis Bidault, the

MBA programme director, explains: "We are introducing new issues. One is the idea of the path-finding role of the manager."

Well publicised changes to MBA programmes are taking place at the London Business School and two leading American schools, Wharton and Columbia. The Wharton MBA has been one of the most sought-after in the US. The school is to spend an estimated \$2 million to introduce its "MBA for the 21st century".

This year, 130 randomly chosen volunteer students will take the new curriculum. The courses include geopolitics, innovation and entrepreneurship. There will be greater emphasis on integration of management functions.

Students will travel to Europe and Japan, and there will be leadership, ethics and interpersonal skills sessions. The programme includes a four-week pre-entry exercise in technical skills and the humanities.

The new programme was developed after consultations with business leaders, corporate recruiters, students, alumni and the faculty.

The new London Business School MBA is intended to show how management issues and problems are integrated. The programme starts with a broad introduction to what a manager does, narrowing to consider the function of the specialist in an organisation, and broadening again to look at how functional skills can be integrated to solve management problems.

The school also plans team teaching of integrative cases, foreign travel and visits to businesses and factories. Internationalism will be stressed and the emphasis on languages increased.

GEORGE BICKERSTAFFE  
The author is the editor of *Which MBA?*, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit

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# Hang-gliding for power people

Helping executives to sail through their working days is harder than it sounds. Clare Hogg looks at a new field of expertise

Until recently conventional training of people at the top of an organisation — what is known as "development", or the improvement of an executive's skills — has been something of a no-man's land. There has been the assumption that people at such rarefied levels do not need development.

Peter Grey, the managing director of Personal Development Consultants (PDC), explains: "A sort of macho feeling prevails, the idea that 'we got here the hard way, we shouldn't need help'. And in the financial sector there is the view that you are either good at making deals or you are not."

PDC is a specially formed independent subsidiary of Pauline Hyde & Associates, an outplacement firm. Outplacement is a service used by companies to help employees who have been made redundant to find another job.

"The highest quality levels of outplacement involve some personal development work," Mr Grey says. "Why save it for people who are leaving the organisation?"

Madeline McGill, a psychologist working for PDC, says the most encouraging factor is the proportion of repeat business coming in. The normal pattern, she says, is the chief executive or the human resource director trying out the idea. Mr Grey adds: "It is the

failure of relationships that leads to failure in top jobs." He cites the case of a promising young manager who was good at negotiating new projects "but had a lurid enjoyment of his power to threaten people, and the process of intimidation, leaving a trail of havoc at the top of the organisation."

Mr Grey says the coaching "concerned looking at what was going on and the implications for his career". He says: "We taught him how to count to ten before he spoke and to handle power more constructively."

Miss McGill says PDC has been able to avert some bad moves. "We had one client who was in strategic consulting," she recalls. "He wanted to leave and set up his own business. He was good at seeing a way ahead but hopeless at

organising and implementing. Two-thirds of the way through a programme he was able to confront himself and his limitations. He decided then that the reality of his ambition was too daunting."

In general, such coaching is said to work well because the consultants are careful not to put people on the defensive. They are "completely on the side of the individual being coached" and the whole

process is confidential. Peter Needham, the managing director of Gardner-Hill Needham Executive Management (GHN), which also offers executive coaching, echoes the importance of these supportive conditions. About half of GHN's turnover comes from outplacement and the rest is "helping individuals to do better what they do".

Mr Needham always impresses on employers that the executives they send "belong" to him for that period. He likes the person to feel that he or she is coming to a "safe" house. Like PDC, GHN gets its fair share of aggressive managers in their thirties.

"We need to teach them how to stop kicking people in the shins without losing their cutting edge," he says.

Originally GHN was sent a lot of people with problems, but now, Mr Needham says, many clients ask questions such as: "We have a young man who is a brilliant accountant — can you make him into a finance director?"

Whatever the initial motivation, Mr Needham says most people finish the training putting a higher value on themselves. Mr Grey puts it more prosaically: "It is like hang-gliding," he says. "You are confident of a good outcome, but you do not know where you are likely to land. The outcome should never be prejudged."

## THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE IN THE EAST OUTSTRIPS SUPPLY

AS Eastern Europe emerges into the harsh light of a free market economy, demand for training in basic management skills is outstripping supply (Michel Syrett writes).

Yet many schools are rushing headlong into offering Masters of Business Administration degrees rather than offering diploma and certificate courses, often purely because it brings prestige to the establishment.

Ray Wild, the principal of Henley Management College, says: "What we are seeing is an exaggerated version of some of the problems we used to face in the West, where courses were

run for the benefit of the faculty rather than the needs of the market."

Henley helps to run a diploma and certificate course for managers in Yugoslavia in conjunction with the Zagreb Business School in Croatia.

Sheer numbers is the biggest problem faced by many of the new schools. Even if they offer the right level of management education, they often lack the resources to cope with the scale of the local demand.

The Open Business School at Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire, is currently working with the new City University of Bratis-

lava. Many of the 40 students who took the Open's "The Effective Manager" course have since moved into influential jobs in local chambers of commerce and international institutions. A further 200 students will take the course from this month.

David Chambers, director of London Business School's Soviet and Central European programmes, argues that providing basic management skills is the easy part. More difficult is breaking down organisational barriers that prevent managers from working effectively with each other.

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## Breaking through the glass ceiling

Attitudes towards women are changing but there are still few in senior jobs

Slowly, like a mighty river altering course, British companies are changing their attitudes to women.

Valerie Hammond, the director of management research at Ashridge Management College, believes that at last the glass ceiling, the invisible barrier often formed by outdated prejudice, is collapsing, to the benefit of the whole of industry.

"The environment is encouraging women's development now in a way that has not been seen before," she says. "In a time when people are the key competitive resource, employers see plainly that to give women training but then not to ensure they reach their potential is both costly and wasteful."

Ashridge runs business leadership courses for women. The number of women attending its executive programmes has increased fivefold since 1980. In some cases, the college offers 50 per cent bursaries to encourage employers further to develop women employees. Although everybody agrees old attitudes must be eradicated, even women differ about what approach should be taken.

When asked what makes a woman a successful manager, Juliana Schwager-Jebbink replies wryly: "In former days she had to look like a girl, think like a man and work like a horse."

In truth, she believes that quotas, positive discrimination and equal-opportunity policies do not help female managers. "She must manage her own life," she says.

Contrast her views with those of Ellen Schneider-Lenne, a director of the Deutsche Bank, in Frankfurt, who is convinced there are many reasons why women do not become senior executives.

She says there is a prejudice against women in society, which must be combated by creating an atmosphere in which such discrimination becomes impossible.

"Women are very often forced to renounce marriage or children in order to succeed in a business career. Many are not prepared to do that," she says. "Women have to make painful choices no man would ever have to face."

Both women are governors of the Henley Management College, which is holding a two-day conference on management education and development for women next month.

The conference, to be opened by Lady Howe, comes against the background of official figures that suggest the recession is causing com-

panies to shed more women than men. Prominent speakers at the two-day conference at the college, where one-third of the faculty are women, will try to decide whether women need special help to combat old-style prejudices as they strive to climb the management ladder.

In one working paper to be presented to the conference, Anna Ford, the BBC presenter and newsreader, says: "In management, women often have a clear idea of how a team can work together and who will provide the skills... So why are not more of them in management?"

In spite of assertions to the contrary from the Institute of Directors and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), all leading business schools believe the "glass ceiling" does exist. They are particularly concerned that, although the number of women taking MBA courses is encouraging, far too few are being put forward for executive courses leading to senior jobs.

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# Promise kept for the faithful



Speechless: but an exhausted Francis Rossi still produced a long guitar solo

## ROCK

### Status Quo

#### Wembley Arena

THIS year has seen pop celebrating (if that is the appropriate word) Status Quo's 25th anniversary. The culmination of 12 months of commemorative events took place on Saturday, with the group's self-billed "most intimate show ever". That term might arguably apply to the decision to start a group in the first place, in light of its legendary refusal to progress beyond O-level barroom stomp. However, it referred to the plan to play four different cities on the same day. The undertaking, entitled *Rock 'Til You Drop*, aimed to raise money for charity and to secure Status Quo a place in *The Guinness Book of Records*.

Militarily precise planning smoothly dispatched shows in Sheffield, Glasgow and Birmingham. Indeed, things ran so smoothly that the band's helicopter arrived in London ahead of schedule. This necessitated taking off and landing again so that the media could grab its "photo opportunity".

Backstage at Wembley, Status Quo gamely withstood the last press conference of the day. Francis Rossi, the

group's usually ebullient leader, was speechless with exhaustion. Was four gigs in eight hours too much rocking, even for the Quo? Their very denims exuded a longing for cocoa and bed.

At this point, proceedings must for have assumed a phantasmagoric quality. But on stage, group batteries seemed to recharge for the final stretch. The Quo kicked off with "Whatever You Want" (a hit only distinguishable from its quarter-century of fellows by its title), which set the tone for the rest of the set. Rather than rushing through the song, as must have been the temptation, the band elongated it to mini-jam proportions. The group hit their stride by "Roll Over, Lay Down", moving Rossi to produce a lengthy guitar solo. Weariness manifested itself only in the vocal flames evident in some of the ballad passages.

This stamina was impressive in its way. But what was the point? From a musical perspective the show was dreary, even for the Quo, the sound tiny and the ambience drab. Of course, the music is incidental to the group's vast and mystifying popularity, the force of which only an anthropologist could define. *Guinness* dream realised, what will Status Quo do for their 30th anniversary?

CAROLINE SULLIVAN

## CONCERTS

### RPO/Previn

#### Festival Hall

ALMOST all that would favour a pianist conducting from the keyboard is that it might save on a soloist's fee for the orchestra concerned. André Previn did nothing to disprove this in the first of two concerts that began the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's new season, when he subjected Mozart's C minor Concerto, K491, to his dual attentions.

In this work particularly, with its darkly expressive writing in the outer movements and the limpid contrast of the slow central movement, there is enough musically to demand a pianist's entire concentration on the

keyboard. By switching his attention constantly from one element to the other, Previn militated against sufficient strength of conviction for either, and the result was frequently flabby and flaccid when it should have been eloquent and pointed.

Previn sandwiched the concerto between two symphonies, Haydn's in D major (No 96) and Beethoven's Seventh. The Haydn benefited from a compact ensemble with strings founded on just three double basses, and from some fine woodwind contributions by the first oboe (notably in the trio section of the minuet, with beguiling hesitations in the rhythm). For Beethoven, the conductor favoured a slightly unorthodox seating of the violas to his right and outside the cellos, thereby separating the latter too far from the basses for optimum balance. If there was any

apotheosis here, it was less that of the dance that Wagner heard than of the jog trot, at least until the final movement which roused itself into a reasonable canter.

Few conductors seem to take such pains to point out the obvious either to the orchestra or the audience, often to both. During Brahms's Fourth Symphony in the orchestra's second programme on Saturday, Previn's schoolmasterly stick technique was much in evidence — the lunge with the baton as if spotting a culprit, the minatory forefinger and the shaking fist. What this all achieved was not clear, since the performance mostly sounded as if the conductor was going along with what the orchestra knew it had to do. The symphony travelled its musically ordained course without generating a flicker of concern for the wealth of character, the rhythm,

harmony and shading beneath the surface of the notes.

This followed a chivalrous account of *Don Quixote* in what Richard Strauss described as "fantastic variations", with Mats Lidström and Andrew Williams, the orchestra's principal cellist and viola respectively, giving musical personalities of solo distinction to the knight and his squire. Lidström, in particular, brought elegant poetry to the romantic Dulcinea music, while Williams added agreeable humour.

A pity that more attention was not paid elsewhere in the orchestra to balancing the intricate instrumental detail of Strauss's narrative, working it into a compelling symphonic whole instead of simply taking each adventure as it came.

NOEL GOODWIN

## THEATRE

### Miss Chester

#### Players', Charing Cross

THIS feeble entertainment is the first melodrama staged by the Players' Theatre since its move back beneath the Charing Cross viaduct of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Directed by the 18-year-old Reginald Woolley, who must have notched up well past that number of productions in his time, the denouement of the second and third acts are presumably the attraction for lovers of the genre. But the route to these modest peaks lies through the wasteland of the first act, where dialogue, direction and performances, some of which do not improve, are uninspired.

The setting is Castle Montrose, where the dowager Countess toys with a cup of tea against a wintry blue sky. Painted flats are an essential of melodrama, and aficionados may well recognise individual settings as old friends. The Countess is over-partial to her drizzly elder son, dismissing Rupert, his brother, as "too wild and fitful for the married life". And if the fondness showed for him by Fortescue, his older male friend, looks iffy to us modern knowalls, there will doubtless be some genealogical explanation.

Seemingly absent from the cast list

is Gertrude, the late earl's sister who was married to a man whose first wife turned out to be still alive — or so it was supposed. Branded a woman of shame, and clutching to her bosom her b't'ryd baby boy, she vanishes. Twenty-one years have passed, and it is Rupert's 21st birthday. Isabel and Miss Chester, her companion, regard the handsome youth fondly, but what will become of him when he learns about his "f'l'g'm'm" birth? — "Don't touch me! Remember who I am!" Not until the action moves to Florence, where Rupert and Fortescue, temporarily estranged, fight a duel, is the dreadful truth brought home to the survivor.

Alas, this 1872 play unfolds more amusingly in a résumé than on the boards. Only Ian Ratcliffe's Fortescue and James Bree's crusty solicitor find an appropriate acting style, and keep to it. Simon de Dene's Rupert gets close, but the others wobble between the faint-hearted and the English cathedral choir tradition; it exists maintained by remarkably trained performers, and is beautiful, alien, impressive and thought-provoking.

Perhaps the most revealing moment in this first programme of three plays came at the end. Makio Umeawa, the descendant of 13 generations of Noh actors (making Redgrave and Cusacks seem mere parvenus), stripped of mask and splendid robes, in simple black, came forward, unrolled his fan and raised his arm in a

## THEATRE

### Noh Theatre

#### Queen Elizabeth Hall

ARTHUR Waley translated it. Yeats admired it. Pound went crazy about it. But what contemporary relevance can the Noh Theatre have in a Japan where more people look at *Twin Peaks* than Mount Fuji? Recent comment on these pages that the Noh is not much concerned with plot or even action, but rather with minute gradations of aesthetic effect, raised further apprehensions in your critic. But strangely, the result of these three Noh plays performed by the Umeawa Kennokai was to make such questions seem irrelevant. Somehow the Noh tradition has survived six or seven centuries apparently intact (a distant but possibly significant comparison might be the English cathedral choir tradition); it exists maintained by remarkably trained performers, and is beautiful, alien, impressive and thought-provoking.

Perhaps the most revealing moment in this first programme of three plays came at the end. Makio Umeawa, the descendant of 13 generations of Noh actors (making Redgrave and Cusacks seem mere parvenus), stripped of mask and splendid robes, in simple black, came forward, unrolled his fan and raised his arm in a

gesture more imperious than sycophantic. He performed a series of pirouetting movements backwards, then came forward again to face the audience. No emotion was apparent on his face, no response to the generous applause. This haughty dignity is presumably what attracted Yeats, who admired the indifference of the Renaissance princes "to what the onlookers thought or did".

Noh plays are courtly and ceremonial and make few concessions to the *hol' polio*, though in the first of these a lowly gardener falls in love with a princess, dies of exhaustion and chagrin when she commands him to lift an impossibly heavy load, and comes back to haunt her. The plot is not what matters; one is struck instead by spectacle (the most ravishing costumes you will see until Ninagawa returns with another *Medea*) and silliness, by the sonorous declamatory delivery of all the actors, each word seeming to sob and swell with emotion, by the coyote-like howling of the chorus, by the astonishing slowness of the movement of an actor across the stage. I do not know if it is relevant, but the experience of the first two plays made me consider very carefully how many pieces of ice I should put in my tomato juice. It is a question of what is merely.

HARRY EYRES

Arts features, page 13

## NEW RELEASES

FX2: THE DEADLY ART OF ILLUSION (15): Mindless, overrated sequel to the 1986 thriller about a con-artist specialising in wizardry (Burt Reynolds). Start Brian Dennehy, director. Richard Franklin. Camerons: Haymarket (071-838 1527). Tottenham Court Road (071-138 6148). Odeon Kensington (0426 914688).

GET BACK (PG): Docu record of P. Diddy's 1989-90 world tour. Director: Richard Lester. Camden Parkway (071-267 7034). Panton Street (071-930 0831).

LIFE STINKS (12): Mel Brooks among Los Angeles dealers, uncertain episode comedy with amusing flashes with Lesley Ann Warren. Odeon Haymarket (071-839 7677).

STEPPING OUT (PG): Lewis Gilbert's warm spirited version of Richard Harris's play about a man who falls in love with a woman who is a lesbian. Haymarket (071-838 1527). Odeon Haymarket (071-839 7677).

TEEN AGENT (PG): Increasingly rare spoof slinging TV tropes. Richard Gere — a high school student mistaken for a CIA operative in France with Roger Rees, Linda Hunt. Camerons: Chelsea (071-132 6086). Haymarket (071-838 1527). Odeon Haymarket (071-839 7677).

TRUST (15): Rewarding satirical comedy about small town American domesticity from rising director Hal Hartley. Decaden performances from

## CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated with the symbol #) on release across the country.

CLOSE MY EYES (18): Sexual games between brother and sister and long hot London summer, vividly portrayed by writer-director Stephen Polakoff and his excellent cast (Sasha Grey, Chris O'Connell, Alan Rickman). Camden Place (071-485 2443). Cannon Tottenham Court Road (071-438 6148). Chelsea Cinema (071-132 1342/743).

JUNGLE FEVER (18): Sassy, over-the-top Spike Lee film about inter-racial relationships, with sinking moments among the tamar. Starring Wesley Snipes, Annette Bening. Cannon Fulham Road (071-370 3338). Empire (071-497 9999). Screen on the Green (071-226 3520). Whiteleys (071-782 3325).

ONLY THE LONELY (12): John Candy as a bachelor cop finding love and trying to escape his mother's apron strings. Likeable romantic comedy from home alone director Chris Columbus, with Marisa Tomei. Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue (071-436 8831). Odeon Kensington (071-838 1527). Whiteleys (071-782 3325).

PROSPERO'S BOOKS (15): Peter Greenaway's variation on The Merchant of Venice. With John Gielgud as Prospero stalking

## THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

House full, returns only

Some seats available

At all prices

Almeida, Almeida Street, N1 (071-359 4404). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNIQUE OF DREAMWORKS: Jason Donovan sports a golden eye for this guy, brash revival. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

THE KNIGHTS: Carl Sternheim's deliciously funny comedy on sex and snobbery, well staged. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

THE PHILANTHROPIST: Ian McKellen as a leading figure in Eduardo de Filippo's 1946 comedy, set in a Sicilian town. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

OUR TOWN: Underpowered production of Thornton Wilder's play on small-town America. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

THE PHILANTHROPIST: Ian McKellen as a leading figure in Eduardo de Filippo's 1946 comedy, set in a Sicilian town. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

TANGO AT THE END OF WINTER: Alan Rickman's troubled by memories in a decorative but hollow *Magnum* drama. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

HYPNOTIZED: Muted Alan Rickman in over-the-top *Magnum* drama. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

THE GLORY OF THE GARDEN: A Glasgow, built for his first play of Detective Inspector Magpie Forbes in the television drama *Genie Touch*, stars in a new production of *Genie Touch*. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5037). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. 100mins.

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## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 22

### INTARSIA

(a) A type of marquetry used in Italy since Botticelli for the decoration of chairs-stalls and paneling of rooms. It often features subjects, or shows trompe-l'œil effects.

### SÉRAPHINE

(a) Séraphine Louis (1864-1934), a primitive, she produced marvellous imaginary flower and tree pictures, filled with colour and variety. Her painting was religious and erotic, eyes and lips hidden among the flowers of her bouquets.

### SALOMÓNICA

(a) A column of twisted barley-sugar form, a kind supposed to have been used in Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. An ancient Roman example exists in St Peter's. Such columns were much used in Spanish and Portuguese baroque architecture.

### GINNER

(c) Charles (1817-97), French-born British painter. A founder member of the Camden Town Group, he defined its style as Neo-realist, and admired Van Gogh and the other Post-impressionists.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

### ART GALLERIES

DUNCAN CAMPBELL: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

### OPERA & BALLET

COLEMAN: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

### CINEMAS

CURZON MAYFAIR: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

### THEATRES

ADELPHI: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96



## BBC 1

- 6.00** *Coast 6.30 BBC Breakfast News*  
**6.05** *Perfect Strangers*. American comedy series. 2.30 Countrymen. The first of a series in which Laine Dyer depicts the life stories, beginning with Harrop farmer Alan West who was a vicar about the solitude and beauty of the high fells but becomes the bureaucracy of the planners (r).  
**10.00** *News*, regional news and weather. 10.05 *Playdays*. 10.25 *Shump*. Cartoon series about a clumsy elephant, narrated by Simon Cadell (r). 10.35 *Major Dad*. American comedy series about the life and loves of an officer in the marines (r).  
**11.00** *News*, regional news and weather. 11.05 *High Chaparral*. Classic western series (r). 11.55 *Reviving Antiques*. John Fitzmaurice Mills with advice on caring for antiques.  
**12.00** *News*, regional news and weather. 12.05 *Inside the Soviet Circus*. A portrait of circus life in the Soviet Union. 12.55 *Regional News*.  
**1.00** *One O'Clock News* and weather. 1.05 *Four Squares*. A general knowledge quiz. The questionmaster is John Stiles.  
**2.15** *Stanley and Hutch*. Los Angeles police humour from the 1970s starring David Soul and Paul Michael Glaser. The lads come to the aid of a 12-year-old girl whose knowledge of the whereabouts of stolen diamonds has put her life at risk (r).  
**3.00** *Put Black introduced by Eamonn Holmes*. Doug Mounsey and Steve James playing for a place in the quarter-final of the one-frame competition. 3.25 *The Hogan Family*. The third American comedy series of the day on this channel.  
**3.50** *Family Say*. Puppet series narrated by John Alderton (r). 4.00 *The Chippendale*. Carol Vorderman. Musical fun at the pigs' dinner. 4.25 *Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles*. (Coast).  
**5.00** *Newsround*. Juliet Morris and Krishnan Guru-Murthy report on the climax of the Japan Festival - the Matsuri, a spectacular open-air carnival held in London's Hyde Park. 5.05 *Blue Peter* presented by Yvette Fielding. John Leslie and Diane-Louise Jackson. (Coast).  
**5.25** *Neighbours* (r). (Coast).  
**5.30** *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Stears and Mavis Stuart. Weather. 6.30 *Regional news* magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbour.



In step: Terry Wogan and Emmett de Montigny (7.00pm)

- 7.00** *Wogan*. Back from his holiday Terry welcomes actress Cathy Tyson, who talks about her role as Eliza Doolittle in Shaw's *Pigmalion*, and Emmett de Montigny who has received a revolutionary new American treatment for cerebral palsy. He has also helped to raise funds for the One Small Step appeal. Music is provided by Everything But the Girl (s).  
**7.30** *Jungle Spirits of Madagascar*. The spirits are indric and the eye-eyes, two species of lemur that live in the forests of the island of Madagascar - the only threat to their gentle existence being the destruction of their habitat (r). (Coast).  
**8.00** *Telly Addicts*. Noel Edmonds puts the Jones family and the Arbys through a test of television knowledge.  
**8.30** *Brush Strokes*. A repeat showing of John Emonds and Bob Labry's tried comedy series starring Karl Howman as Jacko, the Romeo of Motspur Park. (Coast).  
**9.00** *News O'Clock News* with Michael Buerk. (Coast). Regional news and weather.  
**9.30** *Paranormal: The Max Factor*. Nisha Pili investigates the business of Paranormal Research.  
**10.10** *Law and Order*. The last in the watchable American police and courtroom drama series. Detectives Greasy and Logan investigate the lack of evidence that causes Ben Stone to lose a case, Captain Cragen, might be responsible for the erasing of incriminating evidence from a computer disc. Starring George Dzundza and Michael Moriarty (s).  
**11.00** *Film: The Black Marble* (1980). Police drama with a romantic twist, adapted from the novel by Joseph Wambaugh. Paula Prentiss plays a lean young female detective sergeant who is teamed with an old-timer with a drink problem (Robert Foxworth) to investigate a dog trainer responsible for the theft of a valuable show dog. Crisply written and strongly acted, with an excellent cast that also includes Harry Dean Stanton. Directed by Harold Becker. 12.45 *News*.  
**11.55** *ITN Morning News*. Ends at 6.00.  
**12.00** *Open University: The Maltby Road Set*. Ends at 12.30pm.  
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**Nuclear weapon on sun warship**

Continued from page 1  
American losses, including F-14 fighter which dropped Phoenix nuclear missile in September 1978, include a nuclear missile in the Pacific Ocean in 1962 off the island in the Pacific nuclear weapons from the bomber in the Arctic Greenland in 1968, a generator from the Nike I spacecraft in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1968, another generator returning Apollo 13 mission lost south of the cruise missile in the sea in 1969.

Only three of the seven have been recovered, reports say. Nine are for the Soviet Union and seven involve nuclear weapons lost from reactors from space.

News of the recovered details of the health problems which followed an accident nuclear powered the study, coming on the heels of a report that a Soviet submarine suffered a nuclear accident.

It argues that the world is not instantaneously aware of the dangers of nuclear accidents.

Lord Justice Bingham, who is heading the inquiry, told Mr Vaz at the weekend that his report would not be completed until at least Easter next year. Mr Vaz called on the inquiry to publish an interim report before December 2, the date of the next High Court hearing on whether to put BCCI into liquidation.

**TOMORROW THE TIM**

Material needs  
How much does it cost to build a house?  
Mixtures as before  
N. Higgins has  
been in the  
house for  
years.



**PM**

**YESTERDAY**

**HIGHEST & LOWEST**

**THE POUND**

US dollar  
1.7270 (-0.0090)  
German mark  
2.9204 (+0.0004)  
Exchange index  
91.0 (-0.1)

Bank of England official  
close (4pm)

**STOCK MARKET**

FT 30 share  
2038.8 (-29.0)  
FT-SE 100  
2600.3 (-25.5)  
New York Dow Jones  
3019.23 (+33.54)  
Tokyo Nikkei Avg  
23192.74 (+58.31)

\*\*\*\*\* RIM

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- SPORT 33-38

# THE TIMES BUSINESS

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 23 1991

Business Editor  
John Bell

## Canada to wind up BCCI offshoot

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE long-feared liquidation of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International is due to begin today in Canada, dashing its depositors' hopes that the Abu Dhabi government would back an international rescue plan.

The Canadian superior court is expected to appoint liquidators to the Bank of Credit and Commerce (Canada) today, following a court hearing on Friday. BCC Canada will be the first part of BCCI to go into liquidation.

Justice Perry Meyer made his decision in a Montreal court after counsel representing the Abu Dhabi government, BCCI's main shareholder, announced that his client no longer planned to offer a settlement to creditors of the Canadian offshoot.

Meanwhile, Keith Vaz, the Labour MP for Leicester East, has claimed that the Bingham report into the BCCI collapse will not be published until after a general election, despite assurances from the British government that it would be released quickly.

## NatWest's US arm to report loss

National Westminster Bankcorp, the American arm of NatWest, will report more losses and bad debts this year and is unlikely to be profitable until next year.

John Tugwell, NatWest Bankcorp's new chairman and chief executive, said: "For this year there will be more losses to come. I am hopeful indeed that when we hit 1992 we'll be very much improved." Further bad debt charges would have to be made, and the balance sheet would shrink about 6.5 per cent to \$21.5 billion.

Mr Tugwell expects losses in the third and fourth quarters will fall below first-half levels when a loss of \$276 million was reported. The British parent has injected \$450 million so far this year and has told the subsidiary it will be sold if it does not become profitable.

## Awards for small firms

Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, in association with The Times, is sponsoring the Coopers Deloitte Awards for smaller companies, at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London, on March 19.

Awards will be presented in seven categories, including the USM company of the year, the best annual report of 1991, best financial performance, and entrepreneur of the year. A panel of judges will be dominated by February and a shortlist of companies will be published on March 18.

Graham Cole, a partner of Coopers & Lybrand, said: "We are extremely pleased to again sponsor this event, which we see as a unique opportunity for all branches of the City to meet together with their clients in what has always been a very enjoyable evening."

## Pressure on Lilley over supply competition

# OFT calls for British Gas to lose monopoly

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

PETER Lilley, the trade secretary, is facing a growing chorus of calls for drastic action to open up the market for gas to effective competition.

A report about to be submitted to Mr Lilley by the Office of Fair Trading is expected to propose an end to the British Gas monopoly on supplies to companies using less than 25,000 therms a year and a more even-handed approach to charges for gas distribution.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of fair trading, may even propose that British Gas be forced to hive off its transmission system as a separate company. The pressure stems from growing concern about the slowness at which competition is developing in gas supply, which in turn could inhibit the emergence of competition in electricity generation.

Critics believe the creation of an independent transmission system would make greater competition possible in the electricity industry. Five years after its privatisation, British Gas still provides 90 per cent of supplies and has only a handful of independent competitors. In the electricity industry, privatised less than nine months ago, plans for more than 20 gas-fired power stations have been put forward by independents.

British Gas has already been forced into market-opening measures by a monopolies commission report in 1988, but Sir Gordon, in his review, is believed to have concluded that too many restrictions remain in place.

In evidence to the OFT, independent supply companies complained that British Gas was still able to use its control of the transmission system to block competition.

Kinetica, a joint venture between PowerGen, the generating company, and Conoco, said that although British Gas published transmission charges for carrying gas between independent suppliers and their customers, there were times when Kinetica found itself simply unable to compete on price.

Peter Rost, a Conservative MP and spokesman for the Major Energy Users Council, said the limit on companies that can seek supplies from independents was anti-competitive.

Gordon MacKerron, of the Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex, said that although independent gas suppliers now command 20 per cent of the firm contract gas market, the competition was artificial because it had been "stage managed" by Ofgas, the industry regulator.

James McKinnon, the director general of gas supply, has repeatedly expressed his concerns about constraints to competition in gas supply. His submissions to the OFT review will carry particular weight with Sir Gordon.

## World Bank to lend \$25bn

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

THE World Bank expects to lend between \$23 billion and \$25 billion to developing and former communist countries in its 1992 financial year, which began on July 1. Taking account of loan repayments, however, net disbursements to the institution's traditional Third World borrowers have fallen sharply and will probably continue to diminish as scarce funds are channelled to eastern Europe.

These are the main trends that emerge from the World Bank's annual report, published today. In the 1991 financial year, the World Bank Group made lending commitments of \$16.4 billion, through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, its main operational arm. In 1992, the World Bank said it expected net commitments from the IBRD to rise to between \$17 billion and \$19 billion.

The World Bank group also committed \$6.3 billion to long-term credits to the poorest developing countries through the International Development Association, its concessional financing arm.

IDA commitments in 1992 should reach \$6.4 billion, according to the report. In 1990, IBRD committed only \$15.2 billion and IDA committed \$5.5 billion. After allowing for debt repayments and delays in implementing projects for which money has been pledged, net disbursements are falling sharply. IBRD net disbursements in 1991 were down to \$2.1 billion from \$5.7 billion. IDA net disbursements fell from \$4.5 billion to \$3.8 billion.

New president, page 25

## Bass seeks full house in Gala opening

By JON ASHWORTH

TEAMS of builders are preparing to tear down Club Granada signs at bingo halls across Britain this week and replace them with signs sporting the name Gala. Bass, the brewing, hotels and leisure group, paid £147 million for Granada's bingo clubs earlier this year, combining them with its Coral chain. The time has come to stamp a new identity on its network.

Simple, you might think, but in the profitable and recession-proof world of bingo, this is a disturbing news. Bingo players have one thing in common: they do not like change, and so seriously has Bass taken the threat of upsetting its regulars, worse still, driving them into the arms of Top Rank/Mecca, its rival, that the company brought in an image consultant to find the perfect name.



Name game: Bass's bingo identity

advertise the branding and is to spend up to £25 million in the next year on refurbishing his 165 bingo clubs, so the choice of name was all-important.

John Murphy, chairman of Interbrand, was chosen for the task. After a tour of bingo clubs in the Midlands, one thing was clear: wild innovation was out. "There was no room for that," said Mr Murphy, whose clients include BP, and who is something of a legend in the world of branding. "Nothing foreign or exotic



Measuring the way in meters: Stephen Littlechild is preparing a cheaper power timetable

## 'Intelligent' meters to pave way for cheaper electricity

By OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

STEPHEN Littlechild, the director of electricity supply, is preparing a rigorous timetable for the installation of "intelligent" meters that will force electricity companies to compete for the business of every household in Britain.

The timetable for re-metering consumers, to be published within weeks, will ensure competition at every level of power supply when the domestic market is opened to competition in 1996.

Meters can be designed that will enable households to buy electricity from the cheapest source.

Improved awareness of off-peak rates is expected to trigger a substantial shift in the daily pattern of power consumption. The amount of plant needed to meet demand peaks will be reduced, and improved overall efficiencies should lead to cheaper power.

Professor Littlechild has travelled extensively to examine advances in metering technology. He believes technical advances hold the key both to improving competition and tackling complaints about bills, the most common grievance brought to the Office of Electricity Regulation (Ofreg) by consumers.

The legislation for privatisation of the electricity industry in the United Kingdom foresaw competition being allowed only for customers using more than 1 megawatt, a level of demand typical of a substantial factory. In March 1994, competition will be allowed, however, for customers using a tenth as much. Suppliers will have to vie for the business of every sizeable

office block, public building and factory in the country. In 1998, they will be able to compete for every customer.

Professor Littlechild is determined to ensure meters are in place ahead of the deadlines and he has identified three routes to better metering:

- Meters could be connected to telephone lines. Professor Littlechild believes regional power companies could negotiate special prices with BT and cable television companies to collect consumption data at off-peak times.
- Power cables can be used to carry signals to and from meters.
- A £15 device, designed by a

## BAe acts over reports of divided board

By NEIL BENNETT

BRITISH Aerospace is planning a damage limitation exercise after reports this weekend of a boardroom split that raised questions about the position of Professor Sir Roland Smith as chairman.

BAe would not comment on the reports but is said to be preparing a statement to the London Stock Exchange.

Sir Roland is reported to be facing a revolt from other board members, led by Dick Evans, the chief executive, after BAe's slump in profits and the £432 million emergency rights issue.

The directors are said to be angry that news of the call was leaked in advance to the City. Sir Roland has been criticised for the extent of his outside interests, including the chairmanship of seven other public companies. Until recently, he had been regarded as a far-sighted chairman who has built BAe into a diversified engineering and property group.

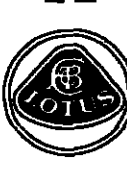
BAe's non-executive directors, who include Sir Graham Day, the chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, and Sir James Blyth, the chief executive of Boots, spent the weekend discussing events and how they should respond to the reports. They are expected to state publicly that Sir Roland has their complete support. Any boardroom split at this stage could turn the City against the rights issue, and leave it in the hands of Kleinwort Benson, the lead underwriter.

Mr Evans spent last week visiting about 80 of the group's main institutional shareholders, trying to restore confidence in the troubled group and seeking support for the cash call.


Even so, most fund managers seem to have little patience left with BAe, whose shares slumped to 395p at one stage last week only 15p above the deeply discounted rights price, compared with 556p at the start of the month.

The company's latest problems began before the rights issue was announced, when, after a last-minute meeting between BAe's directors and the company's advisors, the group's profit forecast for the year was cut by £70 million to £150 million. The sudden change of heart raised questions about the quality of management controls and financial information at the group.

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## Confused directors 'need role guidance'

By PHILIP PANGALOS

MANY non-executive directors are confused about their role in the boardroom and need to have their precise functions and accountabilities laid down, according to a new survey.

The report comes in the wake of recent criticisms of the role of non-executive directors, fuelled by hefty pay rises awarded to some chairmen and chief executives in spite of poor, and sometimes dismal, profit performances.

The survey, from Merton Associates, the executive search and management consultancy, gathered data from 268 individuals serving as non-executive directors with many of the United Kingdom's top companies.

It said the findings revealed "serious shortcomings" about the role and status of non-executive directors in major public companies, and demonstrated an urgent need for government to lay down precise functions and accountabilities.

The survey reveals massive confusion amongst non-executive directors about their role and responsibility, and a chronic absence of any enduring sense of accountability to their companies.

The survey claims "discord is rife" between chairmen and non-executives, and reveals that 69 per cent of all non-executive directors surveyed spend, on average, only 15 days per annum on the business of the public company that they represent.

Only a third of respondents thought industry-related skills and experience had relevance when serving as non-executives, while 66.4 per cent did not believe they needed to have specialist skills.

Fewer than a third of all non-executive directors surveyed were actually satisfied with the adequacy and quality of their briefings by chairmen and chief executives.

□ Non-Executive Directors of plics; Merton Associates: £25.

## Two-speed EMU agreed by finance ministers

From GEORGE BROCK IN APELDOORN

EUROPEAN monetary union can only go ahead at two speeds, EC finance ministers confirmed at the weekend. A broad agreement that all 12 member states' currencies cannot be united at once has been reached between the leading EC economies and the weaker southern minority. Details of the monetary union treaty, due to be signed in December, have still to be ironed out, however.

Between six and eight countries could start an ecu currency area without being forced to include economies that failed to meet the requirements for convergence of inflation, public debt and monetary stability.

Governments in the second group would be given nominal access to economic and monetary decision-making to soften the political pain of their exclusion from the first wave.

This informal agreement,



Solchaga: urging delay

reached at a meeting in Apeldoorn, The Netherlands, set up "two-speed EMU" in all but name. There is still argument about the minimum number of countries that can decide to merge their currencies. The Dutch government, which chairs the EC until the end of the year, first proposed that the minimum should be six. Stiff opposition will force that number to seven or eight.

On present economic performance, the leading six are expected to be Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Denmark. An increase to seven would mean waiting for Italy to sustain economic performance on a par with the other six. The Mediterranean economies have reluctantly accepted that they cannot hold up the leading group.

Asked about a suggestion from Carlos Solchaga, the Spanish finance minister, that the next round of decisions on integration be delayed for two years and rescheduled for 1998 or 1999, Wim Kok, the Dutch finance minister, voiced the impatience of the leading group. "We are rather optimistic about the speed at which we might come to results," he said. "Why speak about '98 or '99?"

One of the concessions made at the weekend came from Guido Carli, the Italian finance minister, who accepted that "second group" countries would not be able to take part in the key decisions of the proposed European central bank. He accepted a proposal from Helmut Schlesinger and Jacques de Larosière, the governors of the German and French central banks, that a proposed European monetary institute should be replaced by a central bank when currencies were merged.

The institute will monitor economies and advise ministers of countries' eligibility for union. The central bank will run a common ecu currency if and when it is established. While non-participating governments may be allowed to observe the meetings, they will take no part in decisions.

The finance ministers also agreed the EC should study the feasibility of a "triangular" food aid deal for the Soviet Union.

The EC would provide money to the Soviet Union on condition that the funds be used to buy food from eastern Europe.



Smurfit: receivers could move on Brent Walker within hours if he rejects the deal

## Smurfit to give judgment on Brent Walker's survival

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Smurfit, the Irish businessman, will decide the fate of Brent Walker today when he tells the stricken leisure group's banks whether he is prepared to accept the new refinancing proposals.

Mr Smurfit and Jefferson Smurfit, his paper and packaging group, together own 25 per cent of Brent's £102 million bond issue, and his agreement is crucial to the company's survival.

If he rejects the banks' offer, it could force the group, which has debts of £1.5 billion, into administration or receivership within hours. Touche Ross, the accountancy firm that prepared a financial report on Brent for the banks this sum-

mer, is said to be standing by to take over the company.

Mr Smurfit spent the weekend examining the proposals, which go some way to meeting his demands. Mr Smurfit and other bondholders, including Lomro, the international trading group, had insisted on being given secured debt in exchange for their bonds.

This was rejected by Brent's 47 banks, who saw no reason why the bondholders, ranking below senior creditors, should be offered such generous terms. Hill Samuel, the merchant bank masterminding the reconstruction, has produced a compromise that offers bondholders a mix of debt and equity. The banks them-

selves have given unanimous approval to the new terms, although some had misgivings about offering bondholders any security. National Westminster Bank for example, which has a small exposure to Brent, is believed to have agreed to the terms only on condition that all the other banks accepted them first.

The banks hope the offer goes far enough to secure Mr Smurfit's approval. If so, they will achieve the 75 per cent majority vote from bondholders at an emergency meeting which is needed for the reconstruction to proceed. At the last vote, only 60 per cent were in favour of the reconstruction.

## Dutch seek to break CAP deadlock

From TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

THE European Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will again run the gauntlet of farm ministers in Brussels today and tomorrow. There is little prospect, however, that the creaking monolith, the biggest obstacle to progress in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks, will be toppled.

Britain's John Gummer will tell the Dutch presidency today that there is no link between reforming the CAP and making a breakthrough in the GATT talks. In an effort to get unity in the negotiations, Piet Bukman, the Dutch farm minister, will ask ministers if they at least agree that CAP reform is unavoidable, and, if they do, whether reform should follow

the outlines of the so-called MacSharry II proposals.

The essence of the plan, formulated by Ray MacSharry, the agriculture commissioner, is to reduce the guaranteed prices paid to the EC's 9 million farmers, and to shift the emphasis of the CAP from production support to income support, or "farmers' dole" as some cynics have likened it.

Mr MacSharry advocates a 35 per cent cut in cereal prices, 15 per cent in beef and 10 per cent in milk. All farm prices, for products from pigmeat to skimmed milk powder, would be reduced by similar amounts. Mr MacSharry then proposes that compensation payments for farmers, to make up for the price cuts, would be modulated to favour small farmers. One of the most criticised features of the present CAP is

that 80 per cent of the money goes to 20 per cent of the farmers.

MacSharry II also has generous allowances for set-aside, and an improved early-retirement package for farmers. A British official said before the talks: "Yes, of course we support the need to reform, but Mr Gummer is very worried that the redistribution of farm support would have a significant effect on British agriculture, where farms tend to be above the average EC size."

With similar concerns being voiced by every delegation, it is clear that if ministers are to approve a CAP reform to jump start the GATT talks, the MacSharry II proposals will have to be watered down significantly. Carla Hills, the American

## Thousands chase knock-down property bargains

One man's tragic repossession is increasingly becoming another man's chance to get on to the housing ladder. Matthew Bond investigates

THE mainstream housing market may be firmly stuck in the doldrums, but business in one specialist sector of the market is booming. The smart place to take your cash these days, it seems, is the repossession auctions.

More and more potential buyers are discovering these sales, as the prospect of picking up a bargain over-rides any lingering guilt at the thought of cashing in on someone else's misery.

Nor is there any shortage of product. Stickley & Kent, the London estate agent, has 140 lots, from all parts of the country, in its fourth repossession auction of the year, which will take place on October 7.

With the number of repossessions still rising, the firm is actively considering making the auctions a monthly event. As for buyers, S&K says that nearly 5,000 people have asked for the latest catalogue.

Ray Mitchell, the auctioneer, acknowledges that every picture in the glossy auction catalogue hides a story of yet another broken dream. He believes, however, that such auctions do have clear benefits. "We're getting a particularly good response from young people, with more and more first-time buyers taking advantage of the auctions to get on the first rung of the ladder."

Mr Mitchell makes the point that a healthy first-time buyer market is the key to any improvement higher up the housing ladder.

Buyers are attracted by properties which a year or so ago were stuck at £40,000 to £50,000 and are now being knocked down for about

£30,000. Mr Mitchell said: "I know it is bad news for the people who have lost their houses, but at least some good is coming out of it."

The cheapest lot in the sale looks to be a three-bedroom house in Middlesbrough, in Cleveland, which has a reserve price of a remarkable £5,000 to £6,000.

The property clearly requires a lot of work, but then properties at such auctions often have something wrong with them.

That is why they are being sold at auction, rather than by the normal private treaty method which S&K uses to sell 90 per cent of the 250 repossessions it is currently handling a month.

But as long as a buyer goes in well advised and with his eyes open, Mr Mitchell believes the selling price will leave the purchaser with funds to put the property's particular problems right.

Norman Mazure, the chairman of S&K and the Shield Group, its ultimate owner, believes more repossessions will hit the market as the mortgage lenders wake up to the fact that there is no miracle recovery in prices coming to bail them out.

He said: "We act for lenders who believe their business is lending money, rather than owning empty property. And the majority of lenders for whom we act are now accepting the reality of the market."

Mr Mazure says the reality is "pretty horrendous", and could get worse again. He believes house prices are currently charting a W-shaped course.

The really worrying thing, he says, is that prices are currently at the central peak of the W.

S&K's latest catalogue explodes the myth that repossessions only affect over-stretched borrowers at the bottom end of the market. The catalogue includes a seven-bedroom, six-bathroom house in Berkshire, with staff flat and swimming pool and next to the Sunningdale golf course, with a guide price of about £700,000.

Encouragingly, if curiously, the house, like its £350,000 Manor House counterpart in Leicestershire, has been sold prior to the auction. Clearly it is not just first-time buyers who are going bargain hunting.

### C&G INVESTMENT RATES

AMOUNT INVESTED	INTEREST PAID	GROSS %*	NET%
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£10,000-£24,999	Annually	9.10	6.82
£1,000-£9,999	Annually	7.90	5.93
£100-£999	Annually	3.90	2.93

<b>CHELTENHAM GOLD MONTHLY INTEREST ACCOUNT</b>			
£25,000 or more	Monthly	9.11**	6.83
£10,000-£24,999	Monthly	8.74**	6.55
£5,000-£9,999	Monthly	7.63**	5.72

<b>DEPOSIT ACCOUNT</b>			
£100 or more	Annually	3.60	2.70

<b>C&amp;G FLEXI-TESSA</b>			
£100 or more	Annually	10.90%	TAX-FREE

<b>LONDON SHARE ACCOUNT</b>			
£2,500 or more	Annually	11.15	8.36
£5,000 or more	Monthly	10.62**	7.96

<b>C&amp;G GUARDIAN PREMIER SHARES</b>			
New Accounts no longer available	Quarterly	10.71	8.03

<b>C&amp;G MAXI-TESSA (LINKED TO LONDON SHARE ACCOUNT AND C&amp;G GUARDIAN PREMIER SHARES)</b>			
New Accounts no longer available	Annually	12.00%	TAX-FREE

<b>C&amp;G GUARDIAN SUPER SHARES</b>			
New Accounts no longer available	Half Yearly	10.90	8.18

<b>ORDINARY (INVESTMENT SHARES)</b>			
New Accounts no longer available	Half Yearly	3.90	2.93

**OTHER ACCOUNTS:** All other accounts are reduced by 0.5% gross (0.375% net). Further details available on request.

\*Interest is payable gross to non-taxpayers subject to the required certification. Otherwise income tax will be deducted at the basic rate, but may be reclaimed by non-taxpayers.  
\*\*The gross monthly rates, when compounded, equal the gross annual rates shown above. Rates may vary.

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## Five keys to yield convergence

THE Dutch presidency of the EC has proposed five formidable hurdles to be crossed by any country hoping to take part in monetary union. For two years, public debt may not exceed 60 per cent of GNP; public borrowing may not exceed 4 per cent; the nation must be in the ERM narrow band, and not devalue; and inflation and interest rates (maturity undefined) may not be more than 1.5 per cent above the best.

These terms met swift opposition from Italy and are far from being agreed. Nevertheless, they are likely to become an important guide for the markets in deciding which countries will be able to adopt the single currency – and this in turn determines which bond yields can converge towards market levels.

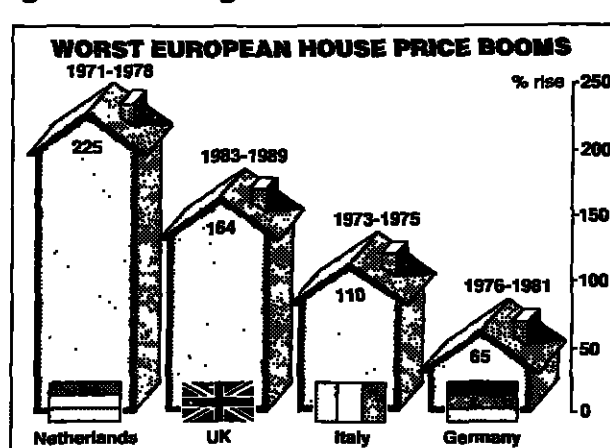
Only two EC nations already satisfy the conditions: France and Luxembourg. Germany passes only if her federal government deficit is used.

The UK passes only the first two of the tests, but success on the other three is within sight. Sterling is already a "shadow" member of the narrow band and seems likely to join formally just before or shortly after the election.

Inflation is about to fall comfortably within 1.5 per cent points of that in the country with the lowest rate (currently Denmark, where it is 3 per cent). Interest rates are already there, across the curve.

The question is: can these successes be maintained during the run-up to monetary union (which could be any time after 1996)?

The outlook for UK inflation over the next 18 months



is healthy. As the favourable influence of sinking mortgage rates gradually fades out of the figures next year, it will be replaced by a fall in underlying inflation caused by low wage rises (in round numbers, wages at 6 per cent, minus productivity growth of 2 per cent, gives underlying inflation of 4 per cent).

Further ahead, whichever government is in power, in-

per cent during a boom in the 1970s. The tough monetary policy that was then imposed brought them crashing back in nominal terms.

Italy has experienced two housing booms in the past 20 years, the worst being shown in the chart. France has seen several, the most recent having just come to an end. (There are insufficient data for France to be included in the

chart.) Even Germany has not been immune. Fiscal expansion after the 1978 Bonn summit set off a house price surge that was not halted until the Bundesbank took interest rates into double figures; and unification has recently triggered another. (All these data come from papers presented to a recent conference at the London Business School.)

Throughout Europe, politics dictates the existence of subsidies and tax breaks for housing, but each country has a different system, and the proportions of owner-occupied and rented accommodation vary greatly. Moreover, the systems change frequently.

Liberalisation of the UK's lending practices early in the Eighties was followed by a similar policy in France a few years later. Germany had a generous system of mortgage interest relief in the mid-Eighties but it was largely abolished in 1987.

In the UK, freezing the mortgage relief limit and restricting it to basic rate have effectively converted it into little more than a lump sum handout scarcely linked to the housing market.

All this suggests that we should avoid over-emphasising the impact of housing taxation and lending practices on UK inflation. They play a role, but when monetary policy has gone off course in other ERM countries, their housing markets have exploded too.

Improvements in fiscal treatment of housing can play a part in making sterling fit for monetary union, and hence in allowing gilt yields to continue to converge towards German mark levels. But the ultimate cause of past house price booms was erroneous macro-economic policy.

Provided such policy remains on track in future – which means short-term rates must lag behind declines in underlying inflation – there is little risk that sterling's ERM stability will be threatened by a new housing boom.

GILES KEATING  
Credit Suisse First Boston

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# John Smith's poisoned prawns

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

Britain has just lived through a painful and unnecessary recession. Before this economic mishap, the government's popularity had dropped to the lowest level on record. Yet, despite the latest blip in the opinion polls, today it is the Labour leadership that seems on the verge of panic.

One day it complains of media smears against Neil Kinnock; the next it says the Governor of the Bank of England has been subverted by the Tory election machine. When Labour strategists peer at the opinion polls for blips in Mr Kinnock's popularity ratings, however, there is a far more profound problem they need to face.

Mr Kinnock is lagging 16 points behind Mr Major in the personality stakes. But surely it is more important — and far more surprising — as unemployment climbs towards 3 million — that the electorate's judgment of economic competence puts the Tories 37 points ahead?

Why is the Labour Party trailing so far behind a government whose manifest economic incompetence has been advertised

on television news bulletins, shrieked from newspaper headlines and ridiculed in pub conversations for two years? In a sense, the answer is obvious. Labour has offered no serious alternatives to Tory policies. But why? There is a tactical and a fundamental answer.

About two years ago, John Smith, the shadow Chancellor, and John Eatwell, Mr Kinnock's main economic adviser, took a momentous tactical decision. They decided that it was more important to impress financial opinion in the City with Mr Smith's conservatism and prudence than to excite the electorate with promises of full employment and better living standards. Mr Smith's celebrated "prawn cocktail offensive" in the City's lunch rooms was launched.

The eating of prawns was dictated partly by political calculations. A year ago, Labour was so far ahead in the opinion polls that victory in the general

election was taken for granted. Displaying a combination of solipsism and hubris characteristic of Labour, the party's strategists were focusing not on how to win the election, but on how to restrain the left's demands for public spending after the inevitable victory. The Labour government, it was agreed, would start with a period of austerity to establish its credentials with the City, the unions and its own left wing.

This strategy was one of the reasons for Labour's tactically foolish commitment to keep sterling in the ERM at the present exchange rate. This commitment has worked entirely to the benefit of John Major and Norman Lamont. By promising not to deval-

ue, Mr Smith has sustained the Tories' golden scenario of pre-election interest rate cuts. Acceptance of the ERM constraint has also made it impossible for Labour to call for more ambitious policies against recession.

But tactics aside, Labour was swallowing the prawns with genuine conviction. It was Mr Eatwell's sincere belief, picked up by Mr Smith, that full employment could not be maintained by demand management in Britain — it had been tried and had failed. In accepting this view, Mr Smith and Mr Kinnock became instant converts to the fundamental theorem of Thatcherite economics, that unemployment is caused by high wages (for a

given level of skills in the workforce), not lack of demand.

But Labour's leaders became, in a sense, more Thatcherite than Mrs Thatcher. Not only did they agree that demand management was impossible, they also came to believe that consumer borrowing and spending were evil.

This attitude to personal consumption is probably connected with Labour's instinctive bias against materialism and personal wealth. It also reflects the party's remarkable propensity to keep fighting the last battle (in this case the Lawson boom) long after the enemy has moved on. Hence Mr Smith's quixotic idea of advocating credit controls in the midst of a recession and lower consumption ahead of an election campaign. Labour's policies require credit controls and a high pound to squeeze profits and wages, offset by special subsidies to protect investment from weak domestic markets and lack of competitiveness abroad. Of

course, consumption and borrowing grew too fast in 1987 and 1988, but the misjudgments made by Nigel Lawson (largely because he was befuddled by the very dogmas about exchange-rate anchors now preached by Mr Smith) do not mean that rising consumption is always bad.

Three years ago, some of the policies might have proved helpful, but in the context of the present recession, this package appears absurd. What Britain needs is not to suppress consumption, but to maintain its steady growth. Consumption is the ultimate objective of economic policy. It is also the driving force of the economy: rising consumption leads to higher investment, improving productivity, growing incomes and still more consumption. This is how the wheel of capitalism goes on turning.

Government's job is to keep the wheel moving as steadily, and as rapidly, as possible. Messrs Lawson, Major and Lamont have been cack-handed operators, but at least they understood which way the wheel was supposed to turn.

## Sir Leon preaches market access to converted North Americans

EC roadshow's whistle-stop tour adds to commissioner's chance of a second term

SIR Leon Brittan has taken the European Commission roadshow to North America to persuade US and Canadian business communities to open their markets in parallel with the EC's 1992 programme. At the weekend, Sir Leon, the EC's competition commissioner, spoke in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. He moved to Washington last night, and during the next few days will meet Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, Richard Breeden, the Securities and Exchange Commission chief, Jent Steiger, Federal Trade Commission chairman, and Michael Barr, the acting US Attorney General.

The whistle-stop tour will confirm the former Thatcher minister as one of the commission's most visible personalities and could increase his chances of reelection for another four years as competition commissioner, pending a Conservative victory in the general election.

Philippe Wacker of Wacker & Bates European Consultants in Brussels, who monitors Sir Leon's progress at the commission, admits the US tour will be another feather in his cap. Mr Wacker said: "In general, he is one of the commissioners who gets the best coverage — whatever he says."

Although the bulk of Sir Leon's business is competition related — anti-trust regulations, securities trading and banking — the tour gives him the chance to branch out into his Brussels colleagues' territories. Last night in Washington, for example, he spoke on the disintegration of the



Broadening Europe's horizons: Sir Leon Brittan

Soviet Union and appealed to the breakaway republics to consider forming an economic and political community based on the EC model, rather than head for international isolation.

He said: "The history of central and eastern Europe over the past two years demonstrates the danger of abandoning all established patterns of trade at a time of fundamental political change — throwing away the baby with the bathwater."

Sir Leon is recognised as an astute manipulator of the current political agenda, and chooses such forays into unfamiliar territory carefully. The previous weekend, at the Villa d'Este on Lake Como, Italy, he delivered a simple message to Italian businessmen on their fears of being left in the slow lane while other EC members move quickly to adopt monetary union. He told Italian government of-

ficials to consider reducing massive state handouts to industry by at least 50 per cent. That way, he said, the nation's huge public debt might be reduced and economic convergence with stronger, northern EC economies achieved. His remarks were widely reported in the Italian press. Presumably, Sir Leon hopes for a similar response in the US.

Mr Wacker said: "He is an astute political player if you compare him to other commissioners because he goes beyond his brief. That is, in fact, what the commissioners are meant to be able to do. They're meant to be a college, with any one member capable of taking a decision on anything."

Sir Leon's task in the US is aided by the fact that when it comes to talking about market access, he is preaching to the converted. None the less, he will urge the speeding up of

bank reform, as his own EC second banking directive has already left the US in its wake in terms of open competition.

Sir Leon's spokesman in Brussels said: "It's a miracle that nothing has happened since the Philip Morris case. He wants the commission to have more say in takeovers that clearly affect the Community. For example, if we'd wanted to block Delta's takeover of Pan Am, we could only have done it at the European level."

Although Sir Leon is widely perceived as doing a good and impartial job with competition policy, Mr Wacker cautions against a guaranteed second term of office. He cites the example of Mr Sutherland, who built Sir Leon's job up but was not reappointed because of his unpopularity with Charles Haughey's government in the Republic of Ireland. "In the end it's how well you're considered at national level that counts, and who knows how well he gets on with John Major?"

TOM WALKER  
Brussels

## Preston puts his stamp on Bank

ago, senior Soviet economic officials accepted an invitation from Nicholas Brady, the American Treasury secretary, to show their economic reform plans to the finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations. The top economic policymakers of Britain, America, Germany, Japan,

LEWIS Preston, the new president of the World Bank, has moved quickly to impose his personal stamp on the Washington-based lending institution. The key changes announced last week will consolidate his control, increase American influence on the bank and prepare for future lending to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe by opening a new regional office.

Speaking at his first public appearance since switching jobs a month ago, Mr Preston said the Bank would pursue a "reactive strategy" as the Soviet republics sort out their futures after last month's failed Kremlin coup.

Moscow has applied for associate status at the Bank, but must first be admitted into the International Monetary Fund, which forces countries to overhaul their economies before being allowed to borrow. Mr Preston said the "door is open" for full Soviet membership of the Bank later, once free-market reforms are in place. But he made no commitments about how long full membership could take.

His arrival in Washington coincides with a softening of Bush administration policy towards Soviet efforts to join the Bretton Woods financial organisations. Several days

France, Italy and Canada will review the plans at the annual meeting of the Bank and IMF in Bangkok next month.

The newly independent Baltic republics of Lithuania and Estonia have already applied for membership, while Latvia has sent a letter expressing its intention to apply. Mr Preston said the changes were designed to resemble the layers of management he was used to as the chairman and chief executive of JP Morgan.

"The world has got too complicated for the Bank to continue with its old structure," he said. "It seemed to me there was considerable advantage in having a little wisdom on development lending and a little experience together with me in the office of the president."

The new president looks like an investment banker out of central casting: tall, craggy-faced, slightly stooping. He has appointed three men to work alongside him as deputies: Ernest Stern, the Bank's senior vice president for finance; Sven Sandstrom, a Swede who has directed the president's office alone; and Atilla Karasmanoglu, a Turkish national who is vice-president of the Bank's Asia regional office.

SUSAN ELLICOTT  
Washington



Preston: reactive strategy

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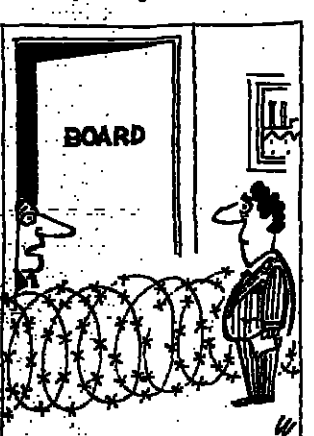
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## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Conran's new habitat

SIR Terence Conran was in sparkling form last week helping guests such as VFP's Martin Sorrell, Sir James Blyth of Boots, and Peter Davis of Reed International to celebrate the opening of Font de la Tour, his new London restaurant. The complex, christened the Gastrodrome, comprises a bar and grill, oyster bar, restaurant, food shop and wine cellar, which will also function as a wine shop. Situated on the south bank of the Thames, just below Tower Bridge at Batters Wharf, the restaurant is very Conran, large and airy with a relaxed atmosphere and French food. Head chef David Burke came from Bibendum; another Conran establishment. Sir Terence says he has been involved in all aspects of the new project and has even been found stirring the odd pot in the kitchen. And there's more: "I've helped with the computer," he says.

**TIMES** must be hard at Henderson Crumhorne, the institutional broker. All plastic cups are to be removed and staff will each be issued with a mug to use with the office vending machines. For those unlucky enough to break their mugs, replacements will be provided on production of a piece of the broken one. The measures, it is estimated, will save £6,000 a year.



"There's talk of a hostile bid this week"

### Thought counts

SIR Alastair Morton, group chief executive of Eurotunnel, is used to being sniped at from all sides. So what welcome relief to be praised at last for linking France and Britain — and even being awarded a prize for his efforts. Sadly, the source of the good news was neither the Confederation of British Industry nor even British Rail, but Transcendental Meditation. Sir Alastair was invited to an awards ceremony in Kent tonight, followed by the delights of choral singing, a celebration cake and a candle-lighting ceremony. He will not be able to attend, however.

### Silly sausage

JAMIE Colman, a member of the eponymous mustard family, is recovering from an ordeal few people would wish on their worst enemy. Colman, whose father, Sir Michael, is chairman of Reckitt & Colman, contracted malaria on a recent trip to Zimbabwe and has been suffering from

fever. At the height of his misery, he hallucinated that he had turned into a sausage — a lapse from which he has now happily recovered. "Naturally it was covered in the finest mustard," says Colman, aged 33, a training consultant to the legal profession.

### Royal digs

PUBLIC relations man Anthony Cardew has found his crew a new, salubrious London home after squinting in the offices of Henry Ansbacher, one of his clients, for the past six months. Located in Suffolk Street, near the National Gallery, the grade two Georgian building belongs to the Crown estate, which has leased it to Cardew & Co for ten years at an extraordinarily reasonable rate. The house has three cellars — already well stocked — and a beautiful barrel-vaulted glass ceiling in the dining room where, in true City fashion, much of the wine will be consumed.

JON ASHWORTH







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21

market

Suppliers of capital goods will be among the last to enjoy the benefits of a recovery. In the past, consumer-related sectors such as retailers and suppliers could be early beneficiaries. But value should be found in leisure and media stocks and in those companies that have performed well during the recession. Lower interest rates mean greater disposable income and after a period of pessimism in the past 12 months the build-up to Christmas could be interesting. Investors should consider investment in specialist investment companies, and generally buying at a discount to net value.

MARTIN BARRON

# IT'S BETTER OPEN!



And next week, managers all over Europe  
will find out exactly why it's to their advantage.

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## Portfolio

### PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Change	Gain or loss
1	First Tech	Electronics	
2	Vincent	Industrial S-Z	
3	Tay Homes	Building Roads	
4	Cottings	Industrial A-D	
5	Volex	Electronics	
6	TI	Industrial S-Z	
7	Photo-Me	Industrial L-R	
8	GKN	Industrial E-K	
9	Young's	Breweries	
10	Cater Allen	Food	
11	Nordic & Peacock	Food	
12	BWT	Industrial E-K	
13	Channing (W)	Industrial A-D	
14	Balmer (H P)	Breweries	
15	Provision	Building Roads	
16	Countrywide	Building Roads	
17	Kidwell & Brown	Building Roads	
18	King & Smeaton	Building Roads	
19	James Stuart	Electronics	
20	Eurotherm	Electronics	
21	Hartnolls	Drugs/Pharm	
22	Granada	Industrial E-K	
23	Community Hospital	Industrial A-D	
24	Amber Day	Drugs/Pharm	
25	Morrison (W)	Food	
26	Johnson & Stanger	Industrial E-K	
27	BRF	Food	
28	East	Drugs/Pharm	
29	Carlton Comm	Food	
30	Fred Earth Tiles	Drugs/Pharm	
31	FKI	Electronics	
32	Ranger	Oil/Gas	
33	Allied Lon	Property	
34	Canons A	Drugs/Pharm	
35	Granat	Drugs/Pharm	
36	Crofts	Industrial A-D	
37	Booth Inds	Industrial A-D	
38	Heworth	Industrial E-K	
39	Herring Son	Property	
40	Johnson & FB	Industrial E-K	
41	Chadwell	Industrial E-K	
42	Prop Security	Property	
43	Porter Chubb	Industrial L-R	
44	Thames Valley	Industrial L-R	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

Six readers share the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £20,000 this week, each winning £3,333.33. They are: Mr Alan Ferguson of Edinburgh; Mr Andrew Fundak of Penarth, South Glamorgan; Mr Anthony Coley of Wiltshire; Mr Ray Widdowson of Swindon, Wiltshire; Mr Tony Lupp of Merriott, Somerset; and Mr Donald Manning of Weston-super-Mare, Avon.

## BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Share	Price	Change	%	Gain or loss
1000	1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## UNDATED

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## INDEX-LINKED

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## ELECTRICALS

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began September 16. Dealings end September 27. Contango day September 30. Settlement day October 7.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices.

## BREWERIES

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## BUILDING, ROADS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## ELECTRICITY

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## FINANCE, LAND

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## FOODS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## DRAPEY, STORES

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## HOTELS, CATERERS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## INSURANCE

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## LEISURE

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## MINING

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## OILS, GAS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Portfolio

### PLATINUM

© Times Newspapers Limited  
DAILY DIVIDEND  
£2,000  
Claims required for +54 points  
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

## PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## SHOES, LEATHER

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## TEXTILES

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## TOBACCOS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## TRANSPORT

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## WATER

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## YACHTS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## ZOO

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Other

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Other

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



SEPTEMBER 23 1991  
PLATINUM  
LY DIVIDEND  
£2,000  
required for +54 points  
should ring 0254-5327  
PRINT ADVERTISING  
PROPERTY  
DES. LEATHER  
TEXTILES  
BRASS  
MANPOWER

071-481 4481

# CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 9313  
071-782 7828

## Publishing PA to MD £15,000

You will work with editors, designers and authors and liaise with the American office taking your editorial support to organising the active life of this young MD. Essential requirements are 90 wpm shorthand, Lotus 123 and preferably aged 25-35.  
Call Lynn Lutz on 071 486 6951 at ZARAK Rec Cons.

## Maine - Tucker Recruitment Consultants

### MORTGAGED TO YOUR MORTGAGE SUBSIDY?

£12,000, £14,000, £15,000, £16,000, £17,000...  
+ Mortgage Subsidy (approx £4,000) + Profit Share (approx £1600) + 4% weeks  
hols + excellent perks + paid overtime  
(total packages £20,000 - £26,000)  
You want to change jobs but the dratted cost of living is so high & so stay you must... there's no alternative... they've got you... or have they? Here's a chance to join a superb company, with luxurious offices & be properly paid for your efforts. No, we are not looking for someone who wants to be super-glued to a typewriter BUT a Cosmopolitan Organiser who as a responsible PA can co-ordinate all aspects of a very lively office & be right hand to these charming bosses. The people here are also to the "A" Team of the Banking world, they do NOT do run-of-the-mill Bank work but a fascinating foray into the private world of Mergers & wealthy individuals. So why do they pay so much? Truthfully, they need the best & more importantly they want to retain the best. If you need a really secure job with a Mortgage Subsidy straight away (if you've one already) or want to work up to one, have 50 typing (experience on Lotus 123 would be brilliant) & are 25-35, let us unlock your paydocks today!

18-21 Jerns Street London SW1Y 6EP Telephone: 071-734 7541

## M & A SECRETARY £15,000 neg + Banking benefits

This international securities house seek a proactive secretary. You'll be based in London and will be using your organisational skills to ensure the smooth running of the office. This is a high-profile position within an exciting and fast moving environment. 60 wpm Typing needed. A financial background together with short-hand very useful.

For more information  
please telephone 071-248 3744  
2 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9EB

## Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## STOCK UP YOUR BAR £14,000 + benefits

Our client is looking for a second Secretary to work alongside a senior PA. As you will be working at the most senior level in this company and have contact with prestigious clients your personal presentation is of paramount importance. This is a large company who market super products. We need someone aged 30+ who wants a nice job where she'll be well looked after, to the UK, where you will work with nice people, but where you won't have the pressure associated with being in the front line.

Call Lyn Wilkie  
on 071-439 7001

## SECRETARIES PLUS

### TELEVISION - FILMS PUBLISHING - PR - MUSIC

Things are looking up - our creative companies are getting busier and need enthusiastic and efficient secretarial staff to join them. If you have good skills and are looking for an exciting new challenge - either Temporary or Permanent - call us now.

## JUDY FISHER ASSOCIATES 071-437 2277 Recruitment Consultants

## OFFICE MANAGER £12,500 pa. with 6 monthly reviews

Enthusiastic and adaptable person (25+) to co-ordinate all aspects of office administration in small educational of consultancy in W1. Wordperfect (prof) and Lotus 123 (basic), initiative and the ability to take responsibility are essential qualities we are looking for.

See Rachel Associates  
Tel: 071 484 5895 Fax: 071-831 1783

## ACME SENIOR SECRETARY £16,500

Leading company seeks a polished, professional sec to assist a team of consultants. Duties include: auto/fax/typing; typing; wordperfect; 20 wpm; 60 wpm; 100 wpm; 120 wpm; 140 wpm; 160 wpm; 180 wpm; 200 wpm; 220 wpm; 240 wpm; 260 wpm; 280 wpm; 300 wpm; 320 wpm; 340 wpm; 360 wpm; 380 wpm; 400 wpm; 420 wpm; 440 wpm; 460 wpm; 480 wpm; 500 wpm; 520 wpm; 540 wpm; 560 wpm; 580 wpm; 600 wpm; 620 wpm; 640 wpm; 660 wpm; 680 wpm; 700 wpm; 720 wpm; 740 wpm; 760 wpm; 780 wpm; 800 wpm; 820 wpm; 840 wpm; 860 wpm; 880 wpm; 900 wpm; 920 wpm; 940 wpm; 960 wpm; 980 wpm; 1000 wpm; 1020 wpm; 1040 wpm; 1060 wpm; 1080 wpm; 1100 wpm; 1120 wpm; 1140 wpm; 1160 wpm; 1180 wpm; 1200 wpm; 1220 wpm; 1240 wpm; 1260 wpm; 1280 wpm; 1300 wpm; 1320 wpm; 1340 wpm; 1360 wpm; 1380 wpm; 1400 wpm; 1420 wpm; 1440 wpm; 1460 wpm; 1480 wpm; 1500 wpm; 1520 wpm; 1540 wpm; 1560 wpm; 1580 wpm; 1600 wpm; 1620 wpm; 1640 wpm; 1660 wpm; 1680 wpm; 1700 wpm; 1720 wpm; 1740 wpm; 1760 wpm; 1780 wpm; 1800 wpm; 1820 wpm; 1840 wpm; 1860 wpm; 1880 wpm; 1900 wpm; 1920 wpm; 1940 wpm; 1960 wpm; 1980 wpm; 2000 wpm; 2020 wpm; 2040 wpm; 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# By any other name, a poly still needs funds

Now that the polytechnics' euphoria over the prospect of university status has abated, they are finding there is some hard bargaining to be done with the government and the existing universities before their ambitions are realised.

Polytechnic directors are determined that the changes promised by both main parties should mean more than just a new name, even though that has been the subject of most interest so far. Their annual conference produced a shopping list that was put to Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, and will be examined with interest this week by university vice-chancellors.

The list was headed by a demand for equal access to research funding, the key issue for most universities and polytechnics. The 19 objectives set by the directors also included safeguards on the equal distribution of money for teaching and on quality control, and a free rein on the vexed question of name changes.

The directors had mixed success with Mr Clarke, and can expect the same from the vice-chancellors, who hold their annual meeting this week. Moving towards a unified higher education system has exposed some sharp differences between and within the two groups. The most obvious has been over the titles to be taken by the new universities.

As the polytechnics debate their new titles, John O'Leary charts a mood which has gone from euphoria to hard bargaining with university vice-chancellors over money

More than half the polytechnics have neighbouring universities that are determined there should be no confusion about which is the senior institution. The remainder face no such complications, and are equally keen not to have unnecessary adjuncts to their titles lessening the impact of the change of status. Wolverhampton Polytechnic, for example, is waiting for the right to become the University of Wolverhampton, and wants nothing to do with suggested formulations such as "technological university", let alone "polytechnic university".

As a group, the directors have ruled out a collective change of title, fearing this would perpetuate the very distinctions they hope to eradicate. Some of those facing the greatest difficulty in reaching agreement on a name have found possible solutions. Liverpool Polytechnic, for one, is considering calling itself the University of Merseyside, while the Polytechnic of Central London (PCL) is likely to opt for Westminster University. None of this is much comfort to such institutions as Oxford Poly-

technic, which are conscious of market research showing the importance of retaining a town or city name but which face complications with illustrious neighbours. Mr Clarke is keeping his distance, saying the difficulties are neither as great nor as important as they have been represented to be.

The same cannot be said of the polytechnics' claims on research funding. In a finite pool, the polytechnics' gain inevitably will be the universities' loss, and the vice-chancellors will give as little as possible. Mr Clarke has accepted the principle of open competition for funds, but he intends to do no more to help the polytechnics to win their share.

The directors have argued that they need extra money to bring their laboratories up to the standards expected by the research councils so that outstanding researchers have a fair chance of success. Mr Clarke's response in a private session last week was that he was not concerned primarily with fairness. "I can see no justification, whether financial or academic, for spreading resources

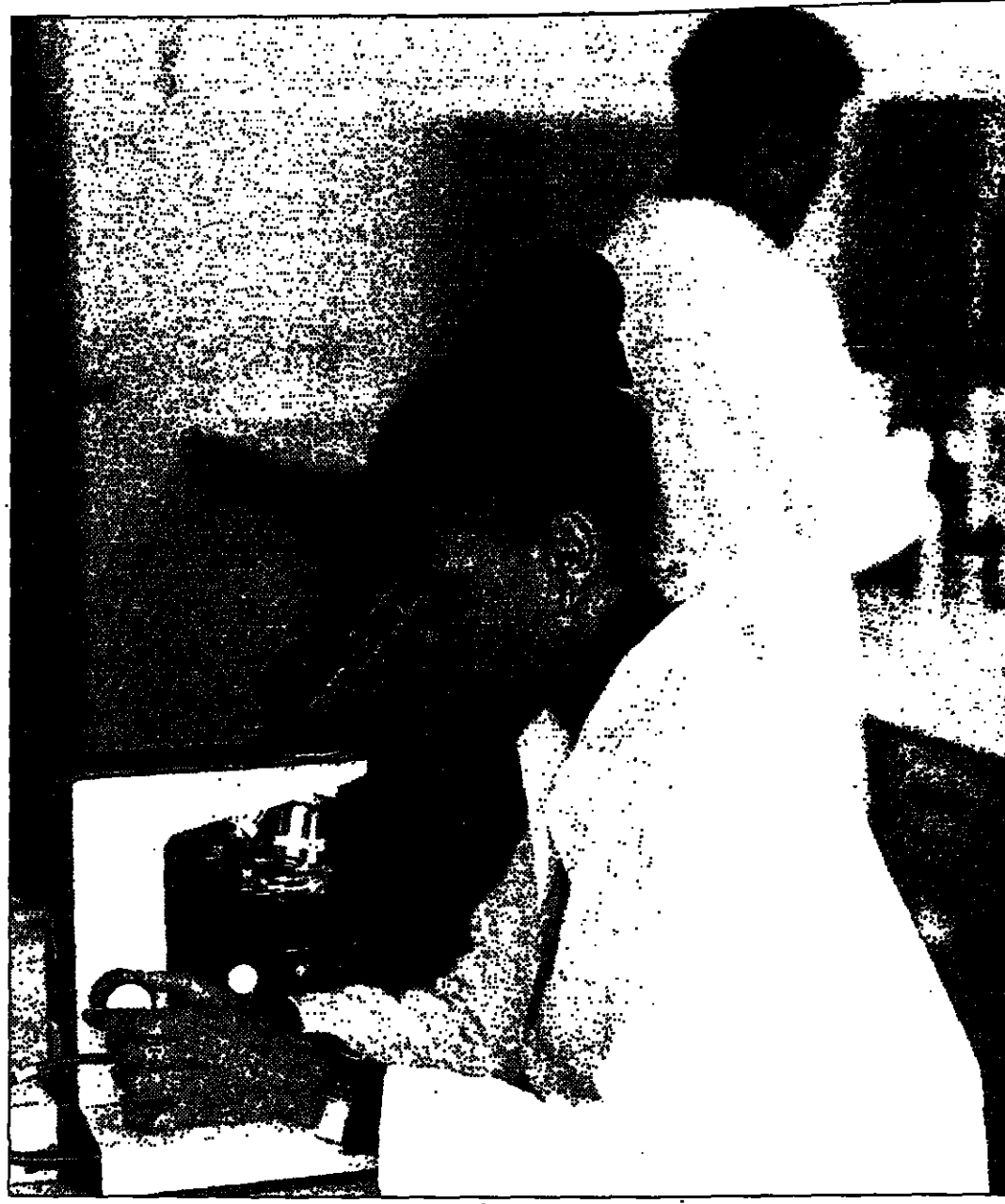
around the whole system so thinly that nobody has sufficient funds to carry out thorough, first-rate work," he said.

An apparently unlikely alliance may be forged between the polytechnics and some of the universities that do least well out of the current research allocations. Both would be losers if the phasing-out of the universities' automatic entitlement to research funds leads to a concentration on those at the top of the pecking order, rather than a wider distribution of money.

Professor Terence Burin, the rector of PCL, thinks such fears are premature. "We see this as an enormous step forward," he says. "We will be inside a changed system, rather than outside one that was structured and inflexible. I believe that will be to the benefit of the nation."

On other issues, however, the polytechnics are far from defensive. They see the government's agenda of expansion in higher education, more flexible courses, quality assessment by outside agencies and greater cost-effectiveness as their province, rather than that of the universities.

Although talks have been taking place between the directors and the vice-chancellors on a single representative body, they are being approached with no sense of inferiority. If the gloves do come off in a scrap over the new higher education system, the polytechnics will give as good as they get.



Detailed study: students of the PCL, whose rector sees the government changes as an enormous step forward



Burning interest: schemes are around for those keen on science

Musical children can join Saturday schools and youth orchestras at local or national level. There are dance classes and junior theatre groups and sports teams. Such schemes may be patchy and underfunded, but they exist. Nothing comparable is available for young scientists.

Science is often seen as elitist, incomprehensible and dangerous. It is not recognised as creative and fulfilling at a personal level and of fundamental importance in a technological society.

Many schools cannot provide science outside formal lessons, so any initiatives must rest with parents, however unscientific themselves. What can they do?

The Open University science series cover a wide range of topics from ecology to matter in the

## Creativity for the boffin

A bent for science?  
Make a hobby of it

universe. Teenagers may fall about at the sartorial style of the Seventies boffins (some programmes were made years ago), but the presentation is good, less patronising than some schools' programmes, while also avoiding the mad scientist approach.

SCOPE, the quarterly magazine of the British Association Youth Section (BAYS), is aimed at all secondary-age children. The £3.50 annual subscription includes membership of the science club, which runs events such as national and regional science fairs. Local groups organize talks and visits.

WATCH, the junior environmental education group, with an

annual subscription of £5, also operates locally organising rambles, visits to wildlife hospitals or investigations into organic farming. The latest nationwide project is National Riverwatch, a three-year study to assess the state of Britain's rivers. The children will carry out practical tasks under adult supervision.

The Molecule Theatre of Science in London, specialises in shows for younger children, not just the keen scientist but for those who find it confusing or boring. Any topic, it seems, can provide the backbone for an entertaining science adventure. The 1989-90 production, *It's All in The Stars*, started with a meteorite shower which set off a James Bond-type quest for a priceless meteorite.

Millfield Village of Education in Somerset, on the other hand, is geared to the whole family although unaccompanied children over eight are welcomed. With more than a hundred different activities from archaeology to yoga there should be plenty of scope for the unscientific while the enthusiast is immersed in fossil hunt-

ing, astronomy or a television workshop.

Addresses: (enclose sae): Information Officer, The Open University, BBC OU Production Centre, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6BH; Philip Allan Publishers, Market Place, Deddington, Oxfordshire OX15 0SE; BAYS (British Association Youth Section), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB; WATCH National Headquarters, The Green, Witham Park, Lincoln LN5 7JR; CREST, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB; Young Engineers for Britain, The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER; Molecule Theatre of Science, Bloomsbury Theatre, 15 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AH; Millfield Village of Education, Street, Somerset BA16 0YD; The Secretary (Lectures), Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BS.

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Particulars are available from: The Clerk to the Council, Edgbaston Church of England College for Girls, 31 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 1RP to whom applications should be made by 15th October 1991.

**ASHFORD SCHOOL KENT**

**APPOINTMENT OF HEAD**

The School Council wishes to appoint a Head to succeed Mrs A.T.D. Macaire M.A. (President G.S.A. 1989/90) who is retiring on 31st August 1992.

Full particulars of the post may be obtained from the Clerk to the Council, Ashford School, East Hill, Ashford, Kent TN24 8PB or Telephone (0233) 625171

Applications should be addressed to the Clerk to the Council: the closing date is 8th October 1991

**THE KING'S SCHOOL Gloucester**

Applications are invited for the post of **HEAD**

which will become vacant in September 1992 following the retirement of the Reverend A.C. Charters, M.A., F.C.I.P. The King's School is an Independent Cathedral Co-educational School founded in 1541, having over 600 pupils, including 100 boarders, and comprises a Senior School, a Middle School and a Junior School. The School also educates the Cathedral Choristers.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, The King's School, Pitt Street, Gloucester GL1 2BG to whom a letter of application accompanied by a Curriculum Vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 18.10.91.

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Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Japan Foundation Endowment Committee, c/o The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, by whom completed applications must be received by Friday 25 October 1991.

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All details from the Admissions Secretary, Cheltenham College, Bath Rd, Cheltenham, Glos. GL53 7LD.

Tel: 0242 513540 Fax: 0242 577746

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Applicants should write to the Principal's Secretary, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, not later than 1 November 1991, enclosing a curriculum vitae, a list of publications, a brief statement of the programme of work to be pursued, and the names of three referees (one of whom should, preferably, be from within Oxford University). It is the responsibility of applicants to ask their referees to send their references direct to the Principal's Secretary by the same date.

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# Ali shuffle is slower yet the mind still sparkles

Memory is a strange thing. You usually remember people as you last saw them, not as they used to be. That is why it is difficult to remember Muhammad Ali as the Ali of old: the man who was fast as a camera click, the original rap artist and old master who would have left Grand Master speechless, the man who left Hammer Henry looking like a Hammer Horror.

These days, he walks slowly, talks softly and never raises his hand other than to greet a friend or to sign Muslim prayers for his admirers. When he enters an arena, heads still turn and he raises the loudest cheer.

He is still the greatest, the handsomest, the straightest and tallest, the "onliest", but you never see beyond the man before you — a deeply religious man who evokes feelings of respect and love, as his biographer, Thomas Hauser, says.

Last night, Ali was due to meet his old rival, Henry Cooper, at a charity dinner at Grosvenor House in London. They last met

**The definitive view of the life of Muhammad Ali is hilarious, sad, moving and hopeful. Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent, recalls a man better known than the five American presidents of his day**

25 years ago and, this time, they were to join forces to strike a blow for retired boxers and actors — only for Ali to be held up in Abu Dhabi. Had he made it, the old times would have come flooding back. All the old questions. What about the phantom punch that knocked out Liston? Did Angelo Dundee really tear the gloves to gain time against Henry Cooper? How did Ali become so slow? Was boxing to blame? How many times have we asked ourselves these questions and never believed we have found the answers? That was why Ali's wife, Lonnie, asked Hauser to write the definitive biography of Ali. Lonnie said: "People don't know the real Muhammad. All they see is the man the media exposed them to but there are

so many more sides to him." Hauser, a New York attorney and author who is best known for *Missing*, which became an Academy Award-winning film, took on the task and has come up with a superb book, *Muhammad Ali: His Life and Times* looks at the former world heavyweight's life through the eyes of relations, friends and enemies.

It is a hilarious, sad, moving and hopeful book. Hauser gives a clear picture of a sometimes chaotic world of a thoroughly individualistic man. You understand why he was better known to people around the world than the five American presidents who held office during his boxing career. Ali silenced those who hated him for changing his slave name of Cassius Clay, and

espousing the Muslim cause, and wanted to see his lip buttoned. He earned respect for black sportsmen all over the world; he strengthened the anti-war movement by telling the draft board during the Vietnam war: "I ain't got no quarrel with the Viet Cong."

No punches are pulled in the book. Don King, the promoter, is castigated for promoting the disgraceful bout between an ageing Ali and Larry Holmes, during which Ali could have suffered a heart attack or a stroke because of thyroid medication.

John Schuchman, formerly of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, says: "I hate to think that that's what life is about or that's what boxing is about... a human sacrifice for power and money. One of the great symbols of our time was tarnished."

According to Dr Dennis Cope, of the UCLA Medical Center, Ali's consultant at present, boxing was to blame. "So far as I know," Dr Cope says, "if Muhammad had not been a

professional fighter, none of these problems would have occurred."

Apart from his Parkinsonism, Ali is in good health. Dr Cope says: "Muhammad's kidneys, lungs and heart are in good shape. The thyroid medication he took before the Holmes fight has had no long-term effect... I don't expect any progressive deterioration. He can still do the Ali shuffle, although more slowly. His thought processes are clear. He thinks perceptively... he is not what is commonly known as 'punch drunk'."

Ali's final words confirm Dr Cope's opinion. Looking at the ill of the world, he says: "People say I had a full life. But I ain't dead. I'm just getting started... the whole world is in trouble. He ends his 600-word statement with: "and, by the way, I'm going to find out who stole my bike when I was 12-year-old in Louisville and I'm gonna whup him. That was a good bike."

*Muhammad Ali: His Life and Times* (Robson Books, £16.95)



Ready for a fight Ali and Cooper indulge in a joke at the weigh-in before their bout at Wembley in 1963

British tennis has a long way to go despite a welcome Davis Cup victory over Austria

## Pickard calls for radical rethink

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

AFTER the rare and unbridled success of the British team at the Davis Cup in Manchester, it would be as churlish to deny due praise as it would be unwise to foster delusions of grandeur now that, for the first time in four years, Britain is one of the leading 16 nations in the world.

The simple fact is that Britain disposed of a half-strength Austrian side, who showed rather more enthusiasm for football than tennis on the lawn of the Northern Tennis Club, and did so with a conviction and professionalism absent in recent years.

Echoing the win over Poland in May, the British team had completed victory by the end of the second day, making yesterday's reverse singles — in which Jeremy Bates lost in three sets to Gerald Mandl and Mark Petchey's match — with Thomas Buchmayer was abandoned in the first set tie-break because of rain — was largely irrelevant.

Equally plain is the fact that the highest British player, Jeremy Bates, is ranked No. 186 and that, when the draw for the world group of the Davis Cup is made in just over two weeks time, Britain will find themselves so far out of their depth the lifeboat might have to be called out.

Neither Germany, Sweden, the United States nor any one of the other five seeds awaiting Britain next year will prove as soft a touch as the Austrians have over the past three days.

Tony Pickard, the British captain, knows that well enough and is under no illusion that the accumulated ills of British tennis have been banished by one glorious victory, completed when Jeremy Bates and Nick Brown won the doubles in four sets on Saturday.

"I don't honestly believe that there will be that much progress until we accept the fact that all the kind and well-meaning people on the lawn

Tennis Association know absolutely nothing whatsoever about professional tennis, and we put a structure into place in which professionals run the professional game," he said. "It would take a revolution. One surge forward, like we have had this week, is not enough, believe me."

The criticism is not new but it has been lent extra weight by the performance of the British team under the six months of Pickard's leadership. Mark Petchey's transformation from jittery novice to sound professional in his defeat of Thomas Muster, 286 places higher in the rankings, was a tribute to the captain's powers of motivation.

It also begged a number of questions. How many more Petcheys are there up and down the country capable of far more than they are achieving? Why, when he can play as well and as consistently as he did against Muster, is Petchey himself still ranked No. 324?

"There have to be people who can play but who we never see because they don't have the right direction," Pickard said. "We have to stop talking about finding savours of British tennis and Wimbledon champions because it's garbage. Everyone who says it is talking garbage. We need what has happened over the last two Davis Cup matches, systematically, to go through the whole system."

Typically, the prospect of pitching his team of underdogs against players of the pedigree of Boris Becker and Michael Stich, or Andre Agassi and John McEnroe, does not unduly perturb Pickard. "We will prepare and do all the work we believe is necessary to play and give a professional account of ourselves," he said.

Ironically, Pickard's one problem — one not entirely anticipated when he took the job in March — is that he will be busy with Stefan Edberg at the Australian Open until the weekend before the tie at the end of January.

Perhaps the International Tennis Federation will do the decent thing and draw Britain and Sweden together so that Pickard can prepare both teams at once.



Smashing timing: Bates on his way to Davis Cup defeat against Mandl at the Northern Tennis Club yesterday

## French toast their return to Cup final

PAU, France (Reuters) — Guy Forget and Arnaud Boetsch guided France safely into the final of the Davis Cup on Saturday when they won the doubles in the semi-final against the Yugoslavs and the experience of the teenage Muskatirovic was all too obvious.

The French broke the young Serb's serve in each set to put themselves in a winning position and neither Frenchman was broken during the match.

"I'm happy because we've rarely played to our potential in the Davis Cup in the past," said non-playing French captain Yannick Noah.

Forget had beaten Muskatirovic in straight sets in Friday's opening singles before Fabrice Santoro, aged 18, won a tight five-setter against Zivojinovic to give the French a 2-0 overnight lead. Forget completed the French triumph yesterday when he beat Zivojinovic 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Noah said France expected to host the final, probably against the United States, who enjoyed a 2-0 lead against Germany in the other semi-final in Kansas City before Michael Stich, the Wimbledon champion, teamed up with Eric Jelen to beat the

American doubles pairing of Scott Davis and David Pate 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Zivojinovic, meanwhile, put sport into perspective when he said: "It's not good to be here and to know that over there people are dying."

"A few days ago, one of my friends was killed. It will be very difficult to find a solution but I really hope one will be found, for everyone's sake."

Results, page 37

### RUGBY LEAGUE

## Warrington hand out a lesson in top-flight survival

Warrington ..... 42  
Featherstone Rovers ..... 24

By KEITH MACKLIN

IT HAD been anticipated that Rovers' early leadership of the first division would come under serious attack at Fortress Warrington, and after a closely fought first half, Warrington's second-half onslaught demolished the Featherstone pretences.

At half-time it was 16-12 after Rovers had twice fought back to level the scores at 12-12. In the second half it was pretty well one-way traffic as Warrington produced the sort of storming performance that is their hallmark at home, though they rarely equal it away from Warrington. Rovers never gave up the fight, with Fox a tireless worker at scrum half, and they had the last word with their fourth try scored by Manning.

However, the harsh realities of life at the top were hammered home by Warrington after a brief Featherstone flirtation with the heights.

The outstanding display for the home side came from Myler, bearer of a famous rugby league name, who has been putting in some sterling performances on the wing. He was pressed into service at full back in the absence of Lyon, and responded with two tries and a consistent all-round performance which made him a popularly acclaimed man of the match.

The award might have gone to the Welshman Ellis, back at scrum half with Crompton injured. He and the opposing No 7, Fox, fought a marvellous battle of wits, and it would be hard to separate them in terms of their skilful prompting and continuous work rate. Ellis scored a try himself when he kicked through and got the benefit of a fumble, and he had a hand in at least two of the remaining seven home tries. His half back partner, Darbyshire, who normally plays centre, also had a thoroughly satisfying game and finished off the best movement of the match.

Referee Gerry Kershaw angered the Warrington crowd by disallowing two touchdowns in order to award penalties to the home team.

Rovers produced enough in attack, particularly in a closely contested first half, to demonstrate that their return at the top was not without justification. They will trouble most sides in the top division, particularly if they can tighten the worrying holes in their defence. If, the Featherstone forward, was taken to hospital with a suspected broken leg.

SCORERS: Warrington: Tries: Myler (2), Darbyshire (2), Ellis, Sumner, Thompson (2), Gault, Rudd (2), Featherstone Rovers: Tries: Clark, Bell, Sander, Fox (4).

WARRINGTON: T. Myler, D. Darbyshire, P. Ellis, Sumner, Thompson (2), Gault, Rudd (2), Featherstone Rovers: T. Clark, Bell, Sander, Fox (4).

WARRINGTON: T. Myler, D. Darbyshire, P. Ellis, Sumner, Thompson (2), Gault, Rudd (2), Featherstone Rovers: T. Clark, Bell, Sander, Fox (4).

## Bishop's moves save St Helens

By KEITH MACKLIN

AFTER just three games of championship rugby, St Helens are the only unbeaten side in the first division.

They will consider themselves lucky to have survived a second-half onslaught by Swinton, and can thank their half back, Bishop, who squirmed his way through late in the game for the winning try and tacked on the goal. Castleford's high hopes of retaining their unbeaten record ended in disappointment as they were sent to the sin bin, a rarity for one of the most even-tempered players.

Wigan, despite the absence of Edwards and Skerrett, again demonstrated that they will be contenders, hammering Hull at the Boulevard. Rovers had another outstanding game in the Wigan pack, scoring two tries, and Botica scored a try and landed seven goals.

Widnes have their troubles off the field with discontented players who they got it right on the pitch against previously unbeaten Hull Kingston Rovers. The four Widnes tries came from Hulme, Myler, Carrier and Davies, with Davies kicking four goals.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
St Helens	3	3	0	0	74	42	6
Wigan	3	2	0	1	82	50	4
Castleford	3	2	0	1	84	74	4
Warrington	3	2	0	1	84	71	4
Featherstone	3	2	0	1	86	74	4
Hull KR	3	2	0	1	54	42	4
Swinton	3	2	0	1	84	74	4
Leeds	3	2	0	1	84	74	4
Bradford	3	1	0	2	76	84	2
Widnes	3	1	0	2	49	48	2
Sheffield	3	1	0	2	56	82	2
Featherstone	3	1	0	2	56	82	2
Carlisle	3	1	0	2	54	86	0
Hull	3	1	0	2	26	81	0

SECOND DIVISION: Leigh 32, Carlisle 22.  
Doncaster Crusaders 22, Sheffield 44; Rochdale 85, Ryedale 16, 14.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Warrington	2	2	0	0	54	28	4
Leigh	2	1	0	1	75	78	2
Sheffield	2	1	0	1	62	80	3
Widnes	2	1	0	1	110	35	3
Carlisle	2	1	0	1	72	63	3
Leigh	2	1	0	1	72	63	3
Carlisle	2	1	0	1	62	80	3
Doncaster Crus.	2	1	0	2	56	82	2







Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration of the strains was adjusted to 1.0 × 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and the transformation efficiency was determined. The results were expressed as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments. The asterisk indicates a significant difference between the strains at the 0.05 level.











# Eubank's brightest hour turns sadly sour

By SRIKUMAR SEN  
BOXING CORRESPONDENT

IT WAS Chris Eubank's brightest hour and his darkest. He proved himself a true champion by getting up off the canvas in the eleventh round of the World Boxing Organisation super-middleweight title bout on Saturday to floor Michael Watson and stop him in the next round. But his triumph was marred by the knowledge that his disabling blows caused Watson to undergo an emergency brain operation to remove a clot.

The cruellest irony of the fight was that it is Eubank who has always maintained boxing is a barbaric sport while Watson, together with most boxers, said Eubank was "a disgrace" and "did not deserve respect" for letting the side down by his public utterances against boxing.

They questioned the size of Eubank's heart and whether it was really in boxing or in his boots. There can no longer be a question mark over his courage but, in the light of the disastrous consequences of the bout, there must be some

doubt about his boxing career. Boxers who inflict serious injuries on their opponents usually suffer from depression but recover to continue their careers. But Eubank, if nothing else, differs from the mould. If he sincerely believes boxing is barbarous, Watson's plight could make him give up the sport he hates at the age of 25.

Curiously enough, even before the full extent of Watson's condition was known, Barry Hearn, the promoter, told boxing writers: "You will have to ask Eubank how many fights he has left in him."

Eubank was not available for comment because he, too, had been taken to hospital suffering from exhaustion and complaining of body pains.

Ronnie Davies, Eubank's trainer, said: "I hate to see him in fights like this. I've never seen Chris like that in the dressing-room. When he sat down, he fell apart. I had to take his socks off."

Hearn said yesterday: "You cannot be sure how all of this will affect Chris in the long run. My first reaction is that



Time to stop: Francis, the referee, steps in to save Watson from more punishment. He is a professional sportsman and a fighter. Fighting is what he does for a living; that's his job.

"Everyone reacts differently to this kind of situation. It's impossible to say how it will affect an individual's attitude to life and to the sport. Chris is naturally concerned about Michael's condition. The thing he wants most is to visit Watson when he is sitting up in his hospital bed recovering."

"He has told me his thoughts now are only for Michael. It may be difficult for the public to understand that there is a bond of respect after a great contest like this."

It was a pity that the ending cast a shadow over the contest. It was the most thrilling contest I can remember seeing in a British ring. If in pace and intensity it did not quite equal the Hagler-Hearn bout for the

world middleweight title in Las Vegas in 1985, it left the 15,000 crowd at the Tottenham Hotspur football ground just as breathless. You wondered how long could they keep it up. You feared for their safety.

The bout had everything: courage, aggression, good boxing and a determination to succeed. In the pre-fight publicity, both men had talked themselves into positions from where there was no retreat. Watson set such a relentless pace that Eubank, who likes to run and pick his punches, was forced to fight.

He jabbed, looped over rights, brought up uppercuts, but Watson refused to give ground. I believe it was the cumulative effect of those blows that did the damage more than just simply the final uppercut and left hook from Eubank.

As Eubank said: "I knew from round six that the man was too strong for me. But I knew I could get the distance. I didn't think he could survive at the pace." The very tactics of constant aggression that put

Watson ahead on all officials' cards - by one, three and six rounds - brought about his downfall in the eleventh.

Watson floored Eubank, for the first time in his life, with a left and a right to the chin. The Brighton man got up, gathered his fists together like a man picking up rocks, muttered "Come on" and advanced on Watson who, as he had done all night, obliged, and walked into a right uppercut through the middle of his guard. Eubank swivelled a left hook on to Watson's chin that dropped him.

He rose unsteadily but, before Eubank could follow up, the bell came to his rescue. He was helped to his corner by his trainer, Jimmy Tibbs, but the minute's rest did little for him. Clearly the brain's system had started to break down for, at the bell, he stood up yet was unable to advance.

He moved forward with a little coaxing but stood against the ropes offering no defence. Eubank started a scrabbling attack but the referee, Roy Francis, seeing Watson had nothing left, stepped in.

At the time, it seemed that the intervention had been too early but, from what followed, it was clear that Francis had acted correctly. Watson stumbled back to his corner and collapsed. The ring doctor, Ossie Ross, rushed to Watson's assistance; outside, the police rushed to the assistance of ring stewards under pressure from a hooligan wielding a chair.

Watson was carried out on a stretcher through an unyielding crowd and taken to the North Middlesex Hospital. Shortly after arrival there, he was moved to St Bartholomew's. Hearn assured us that he had regained consciousness but all was clearly not well. I recalled the words of a boxing official who said after Watson collapsed in the ring: "When they walk back to their corner and collapse, it usually means something very serious."

Sadly, he was to be proved right.

Report, page 1  
Background, page 3  
Leading article, page 15  
All shuffle, page 33

Senna does enough to secure championship

## Disqualification ends Mansell's chances of title

From NORMAN HOWELL in ESTORIL

NIGEL Mansell was disqualified from the Portuguese grand prix here yesterday, a decision that has all but put the Formula One world championship beyond the reach of the Williams-Renault driver. While Mansell's teammate, Riccardo Patrese, finished first, the second place taken by Ayrton Senna has almost certainly given the McLaren driver his third drivers' championship.

Everything had pointed to the victory Mansell needed if he was to reduce Senna's 18-point lead in the title race until the thirtieth lap yesterday. Mansell was leading comfortably. Patrese was following faithfully and Senna was driving conservatively in fourth place behind his team-mate, Gerhard Berger. The Williams team was conducting the perfect tactical race - until Mansell came in for fresh tyres at a planned pit-stop.

It took 7.75sec to change all

four tyres, fast enough to keep him in the lead. Mansell roared off the Williams stand but stopped a few yards from the end of the pit lane. His rear right tyre flew into the Tyrrell pits, scattering the personnel there, leaving Mansell gestulating furiously.

Unfortunately, Mansell had come to a halt in the acceleration lane out of the pits. Stopping there is forbidden, as is reversing in the pit lane. Mansell knew this better than most as he had done so two years ago on this very track, when he was also disqualified.

The Williams team, in an impossible situation, took the risk of putting on a new wheel. It took the race stewards some time to reach a decision but inevitably Peter Windsor, the Williams team manager, was informed that Mansell would be black-flagged and disqualified from the race.

It was the end of the Portuguese race for Mansell

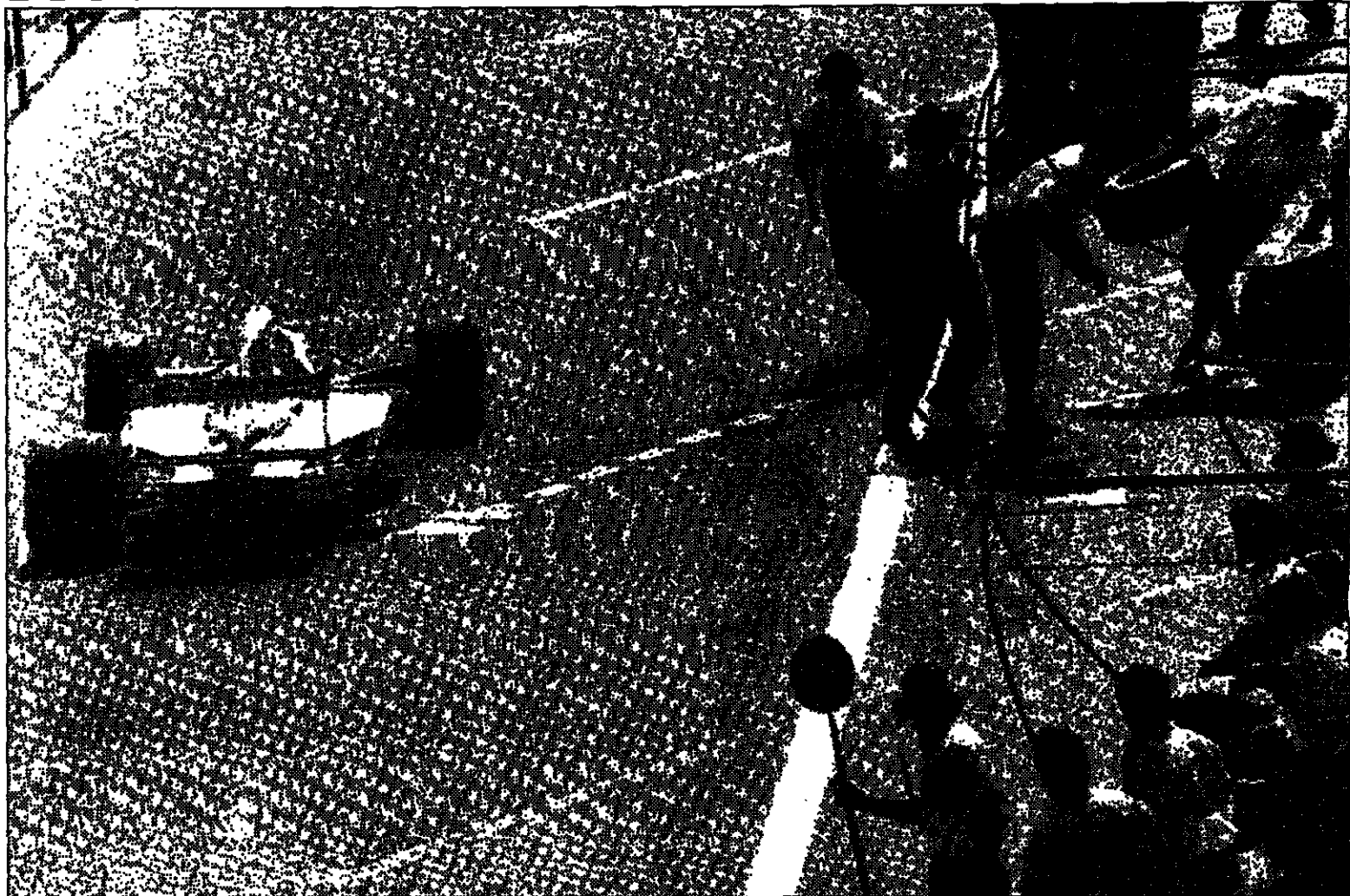
and realistically the end of the title race for the Briton who, after the pit crew had fixed his wheel, had roared back from seventeenth to sixth place and was looking good for a third-place finish when he was ordered to pull out.

With three rounds of the championship remaining, Senna has a 24-point advantage over Mansell, who was immediately bundled into a car and driven away from the track in tears. "I've done my best," Mansell said. "I'm so upset I can hardly speak."

Frank Williams, the team owner, took the disqualification more stoically. "We can't appeal against the stewards' decision," he said. "We changed the wheel in the wrong place and we have to accept the consequences." But it is a terrible blow for the team - all the money and effort spent on designing a car capable of winning the championship ruined by a wheel nut that did not fit properly.

But if Mansell's race until the ill-fated tyre stop was a classic example of a driver at his best, his start was criticised by both McLaren drivers. "At the start Nigel veered towards me and if this had happened at any other race I would have let the accident happen," Senna said. "I really think he chose the wrong strategy for the start."

Berger, whose McLaren fell victim of an engine misfire on the 37th lap while in second place, said: "He took a big



Ambitions punctured: members of the Tyrrell team take evasive action as Mansell's rear wheel flies into their pits in Estoril yesterday

risk. I mean, I don't think this is the right way to approach it, because if I had not opened the door we would have had a big crash."

Not that Mansell will be worrying about that as he heads for his home on the Algarve. He seems to be dogged by bad luck in his vain challenges for the title. In a world of hi-tech precision, this true racer seems always to find something to ambush him.

Amid the drama, Jean Alesi confirmed once more that given the means he can deliver the points, finishing in third place. However, the Ferrari engineers must have been embarrassed by the sight of Pier-Luigi Martini's Minardi-

Ferrari running Alesi close and finishing fourth. Behind him was Nelson Piquet, which has helped raise his profile in the 1992 drivers' market, and in sixth place was Michael Schumacher, the German who has scored points in two of his first three races.

Asia may get another Formula One grand prix next year, the international federation president, Jean-Marie Balestre, said yesterday. Balestre said the number of races may be increased by one to 17 in 1992, though he did not say the only grand prix in Asia at present.

RESULTS: 1. R. Patrese (M), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec (average speed 122.31kmph); 2. A. Senna (B), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 3. J. Alesi (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 4. P. Martini (M), Minardi-Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 5. N. Piquet (B), Benetton-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 6. M. Schumacher (G), Benetton-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 7. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 8. A. de Cesaris (I), Jordan-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 9. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 10. S. Berger (S), Brabham-Yamaha, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 11. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 12. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 13. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 14. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 15. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 16. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 17. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 18. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 19. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 20. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 21. A. Prost (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 22. G. Berger (A), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 23. E. Pirro (I), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 24. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 25. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 26. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 27. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 28. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 29. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 30. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 31. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 32. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 33. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 34. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 35. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 36. A. 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Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 55. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 56. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 57. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 58. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 59. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 60. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 61. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 62. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 63. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 64. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 65. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 66. A. Prost (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 67. G. Berger (A), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 68. E. Pirro (I), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 69. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 70. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 71. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 72. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 73. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 74. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 75. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 76. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 77. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 78. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 79. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 80. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 81. A. Prost (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 82. G. Berger (A), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 83. E. Pirro (I), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 84. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 85. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 86. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 87. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 88. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 89. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 90. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 91. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 92. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 93. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 94. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 95. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 96. A. Prost (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 97. G. Berger (A), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 98. E. Pirro (I), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 99. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 100. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 101. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 102. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 103. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 104. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 105. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 106. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 107. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 108. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 109. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 110. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 111. A. Prost (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 112. G. Berger (A), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 113. E. Pirro (I), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 114. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 115. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 116. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 117. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 118. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 119. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 120. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 121. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 122. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 123. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 124. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 125. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 126. A. Prost (F), Ferrari, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 127. G. Berger (A), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 128. E. Pirro (I), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 129. J. J. Lehto (F), BMS-Dallara-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 130. M. Gugelmin (B), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 131. J. Herbert (S), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 132. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 133. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 134. M. Hakkinen (F), Lotus-Judd, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 135. M. Alboreto (I), Footwork-Ford, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 136. T. Boutsen (B), Ligier-Lamborghini, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 137. J. Capelli (I), Leyton-Horner, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 138. S. Modena (I), Tyrrell-Honda, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 139. M. Mansell (S), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 140. A. Senna (B), Williams-Renault, 1hr 35min 42.30sec; 141. A. 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